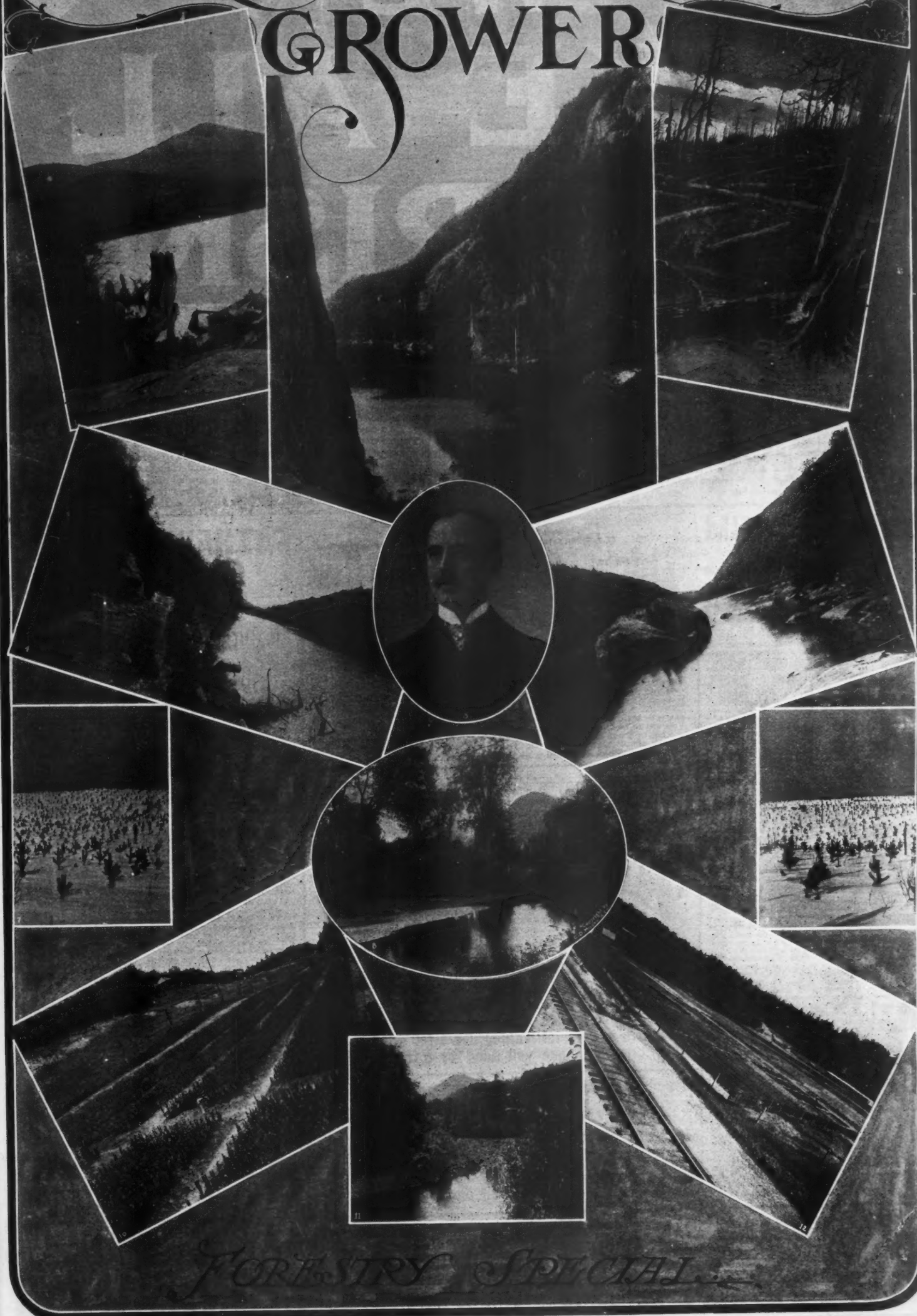


GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATIONS SEE PAGE ONE.

WE TAKE ALL THE RISK

All We Ask

Is a Test, a Test at our Risk. We know what we have to offer, we know the public. We trust to the power of what we offer. We trust to the public's sense of Honor and Gratitude. The sick man or woman suffering day by day for lack of the right kind of help, is glad and happy to pay when they get the help. We know this we know Vitae-Ore will help, we know we will get our pay, and so we take the risk. We want to take it—all of it. We are glad to do it.

It is not a gamble, not an experiment, not a chance, but a test, and a test that leads to absolute sure conviction, to assurance, to positive knowledge that Vitae-Ore is the best medicine on earth for sick and ailing, poor, thin, weak, debilitated, worn-out, Rheumatism-racked, Stomach-tortured, Kidney-tyrannized men and women. It is a test that leads to unassailable certainty that Vitae-Ore is the Right Medicine for him or her who makes the test—a test that leads to our pay and Vitae-Ore's popularity. That is why we take the Risk.

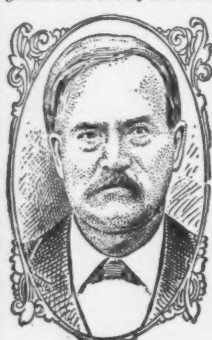
You Don't Risk

One Single, Solitary, Red Cent. You must spend 2 cents for a stamp to write for it or we cannot know that you need it, but we will return a 2-cent stamp to you after 30 days if you ask for it. We want the test to be absolutely, entirely and completely free of any and all cost to you if Vitae-Ore does not help you. We do not want it to cost you one single penny unless the 30-day treatment benefits you, unless it proves Vitae-Ore the remedy for your ills, as it has proven the remedy for so many thousands of others. We don't want a nickel of your hard-earned money unless you are glad, willing, happy and proud to send it to us for what Vitae-Ore accomplishes for you. Then we want our pay and deserve it, but not otherwise! We take absolutely all of the risk. We leave it entirely for you to decide, to say that we have earned our pay or that we do not deserve it. Read our special offer; read the proof we give upon this page; read what Vitae-Ore is; read what it has accomplished for others, and write today for the \$1.00 package on 30 days' trial.

AFTER FORTY YEARS

Vitae-Ore Brings Health, Comfort and Happiness After 40 Years of Disease and Drugging—A Modern Miracle.

HILLSDALE, TENN.—For nearly forty years I suffered with Rheumatism and Piles. I cannot begin to describe the acute misery I experienced at times—it was too terrible. I was under skilled treatment of one kind or another almost continually during this time. I went from one physician to another as the years went on; altogether about twenty-five different doctors have sought to cure me. They treated me for Rheumatism, for Heart Trouble, for Liver and Kidney Disease; each doctor would have some new explanation of my trouble, but they all did what they could for me. I used many medicines and about all the home treatments I heard of, buying one after the other in the hope that I at least would be relieved, as I had grown to believe a cure impossible.



Sleep was almost impossible. My back was so weak I could not walk, but had to crawl about when I wanted to move. I saw the advertisement offering Vitae-Ore on thirty days' trial to every sufferer, and sent for it, not expecting a cure but in the hope of some relief. It was promptly mailed to me and I prepared it and used it carefully for thirty days. The result was astonishing as well as a great joy to me. My back was stronger; I was almost free from pain. I sent for more Vitae-Ore and kept it up. I have used eight packages altogether and am now well—entirely so—and believe I am as happy as the happiest in the land. I never tire of telling others that I have been almost dead and buried and that Vitae-Ore resurrected me to life, health and happiness. I am again an active, and, I hope, a useful member of society, walking about, doing my work and enjoying life as I have not for forty years past. J. M. SNOW.

V.-O. Will Do As Much For You

As it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this advertisement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, can hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say—do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper.

Read This Liberal Thirty-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a \$1.00 package of Vitae-Ore, the great healer from the earth's veins, enough for 30 days' use, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all the chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes to insure for you new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what Vitae-Ore is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

From the Earth's Veins to Your Veins.



Vitae-Ore is an ore-substance—a combination of minerals—mined from the ground, from the Earth's veins. It contains iron, sulphur and magnesium, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package of the ore, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value nearly 800 gallons of the powerful mineral waters of the globe, drunk fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing springs their curative virtue, come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which water forces its way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ore being absorbed by the liquid. Vitae-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, requiring only the addition of water to make a most remarkable healing and curing draught. Thousands have pronounced it the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Anemia, Dropsy, Catarrh of Any Part, Liver, Kidney & Bladder Troubles, Stomach & Female Disorders, Nervous Prostration, General Debility.

IF you are sick or suffering from any of the above named disorders, in all of which V.-O. is of special value, don't let another day go by before you send for a trial package.

It Is Different

from anything ever before offered, from other treatments you have used, as is pure milk from chalk and water or the brilliant sunlight from a tallow candle. It flows like life through your veins, pure as it came from the veins of the earth, and acts in a different manner, cures in a different way. It is different from all others and can be differently offered to those in need—on trial, the user to be the judge—a way sellers of medicine dare not duplicate or copy. Send for a dollar package today and test it at our risk. Do not delay, but do it today.

FATHER, MOTHER AND SON

All Cured of Serious Ailments And All Permanently Cured.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Vitae-Ore has done much for myself and family.

My husband has been afflicted with Catarrh for years and in 1900 it settled in his Stomach and nothing would help him. His Stomach would hardly stand anything. Whenever he tried to eat it caused coughing spells, at which times he vomited blood, and his death was expected at almost any hour. It was then my sister visited me. She had used V.-O. with good results and had some with her, which she gave him to try. My husband got better almost from the first dose, and was out of danger in a short time. We sent for more Vitae-Ore and he kept on taking it until he got completely well, and he has remained so ever since, although now sixty-seven years of age.

About that time my son took very sick and the doctors pronounced "Quick Consumption" and said he could not get well. We gave him Vitae-Ore and he grew well and hearty. He was then twenty-six years of age and now is past thirty-two, is married and has two beautiful and healthy children.

I, personally, suffered for many years with Female Trouble until doctors told me that I had to have an operation as the only thing that could give me relief, and I consented. This was over ten years ago and it left me very weak and but very little benefited. It was the Vitae-Ore which has given me strength and new blood so that I have since been able to attend to my housework. I will be sixty-six years old in May, but don't feel that old; I go about my work and duties now much better than I did twenty years ago. All of this we owe to Vitae-Ore. Mrs. EMMA SACHS. 922 So. Illinois St.



LETTERS LIKE THIS

Show Why Vitae-Ore Can Be Sent on Trial.

V.-O. Cures Where Others Fail Even to Benefit.

WE DON'T CARE if you are skeptical, we care not if you have no confidence. It makes no difference if you give no credence or belief, it matters not even if you lack hope. It takes only a trial—all we ask. It will benefit you—it cannot help doing it. Its substances come from out the ground, from the earth's veins, the dust out of which man was first made, and it flows like fire through the veins of the sufferer, the sick and the needy, curing whether the user believes in it or does not believe. If you need it, if you are suffering for it, wasting away day by day, for lack of that help and health which it can bring to you, send for it today! It will not cost you one single penny if it does not help. Nothing to begin with, nothing at any time if you are not satisfied. You are to be the judge! Address:

THEO. NOEL CO.

G. F. Dept.
Vitae-Ore Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.



ne
it
he
at
be
ut
re
S
S
t.
-
k
e.
ne

V

If

No
e

THE

This
In
of
Th
Fo
of

The
is so
Unite
first
almo
with
largel
ory,
ber,
almo
many
West,
ing t
forest
ing t
lumb
that
ing o
The
to cu
to m
and f

It
occu
tion
plain
wild
cloud
pear
we a
lumb
leaps
gener
to bu
the
wide

Destr

One
the p
fires
a rail
by a
fire,
lessly
or ot
our
and
great
When
lean.
of st
are n
on d
and
even

I a
wood
tains
Thre
est s
but
off th
and
men
num
fire
hotel
to b
main
reach
find
stop
that
their
and
avall
woul
and
once
hab
lage
that
rain
were

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Price, 50 Cents a Year.

Volume 26.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1906.

Number 8.

If Not Forests Then Deserts

No Birds, No Game, No Life Without Forests. New York State Leads in Forestry.

THE PROTECTION AND PLANTING OF FORESTS

This Article is the Result of an Interview Between the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower and The Veteran New York State Forester, Colonel Wm. F. Fox, of Albany, N. Y.

The planting and protection of forests is something comparatively new in the United States. When the white man first took possession of New York state almost every acre was heavily covered with various kinds of forest trees, but largely of oak, pine, black walnut, hickory, basswood and other valuable timber. This same primeval forest covered almost all of the Eastern states and many of the numerous districts of the West, the great prairies and deserts being the principal places unoccupied by forests when the white man came. Owing to the abundance of firewood and lumber in early days it is not surprising that no thought was given to the planting or the protection of wooded lands. The main idea was to get rid of them, to cut them down and burn the trees to make ready the land for wheat, corn and fruits.

It is surprising how rapidly changes occur, as we can see in the extermination of the buffalo, which inhabited the plains by millions, by the extinction of wild pigeons whose flight was like a cloud before the sun, and in the disappearance of our forests, so that to-day we are asking ourselves as the price of lumber moves higher and higher by leaps and bounds, what is the coming generation to do for lumber with which to build houses and ships. Just now the question of forestry is attracting wide attention as it deserves.

Destruction by Forest Fires.

One of the great dangers to forests at the present time is forest fires. These fires may be started by a spark from a railroad locomotive, from a brand left by a hunter or fisherman from his camp fire, by a cigar or match thrown carelessly into the dry leaves, by lightning or other causes. It is unfortunate that our timber lands are filled with brush and fallen trees and other refuse which greatly endangers them through fire. When a fire once gets started in American forests, there is no known method of stopping it; though vigorous attempts are made for fighting the fire it sweeps on destroying lumber camps, sawmills, and vast piles of manufactured lumber, even dwellings, villages and cities.

I am part owner of a mountainous wooded tract in the Adirondack mountains, in which is located a large hotel. Three years ago a fire started in the forest several miles distant from this tract, but gradually it approached, burning off the timber from portions of this tract and placing the hotel in peril. All the men that could be secured, thirty in number, were employed to back-set the fire in a circle some distance from the hotel, which means that fire was started to burn a narrow strip ahead of the main fire, so that when the main fire reached this back-set strip it would find nothing to feed upon and would stop. But notwithstanding the fact that these men fought the fire bravely, their eyeballs suffering from the heat and dense smoke, they found it of no avail, since brands from the main fire would blow often half a mile or more and fall on dry leaves or tinder and at once leap into flames. The devoted inhabitants finally assembled at the village church where they prayed for rain; that night as they drove home a heavy rain began to fall and the forest fires were extinguished.

The State Forester and His Wardens.

New York state has a forester whose business it is to be become thoroughly informed in regard to the needs of wood lands, also numerous wardens to each of whom is allotted a certain part of the forest to see that the same is protected from fire, to see that lumber is not stolen, to watch over game, etc. Large sums of money are devoted by the state of New York to the protection of the forests and to the planting of new forests, also to purchasing forest lands. Thus this state owns 1,400,000 acres of

that is after three or four years, they are transplanted 4 feet apart each way, mostly on tracts of mountain land that have been burned recently. If the burned lands are covered with ferns all the better for the newly planted evergreens, since they shade and protect the evergreens until they can get a foothold in the soil.

Forestry as an Art.

The amount of wood consumed in the United States each year for building houses and ships, for railroad ties and for pulp mills which manufacture paper and for burning in stoves, for making charcoal and wood alcohol, is more than three times as much per capita as is consumed in Europe. It may be said that our ocean steamships are now built



NORWAY PINE

Three years old, two years in seed beds and one year transplanted, as seen in New York State Nursery at Saranac Inn railroad station. See articles on Forestry on this page and elsewhere.

the Adirondack mountain region, which embraces about half of that region. The state is continually buying more of this forest land with the idea of protecting it further. This Adirondack region embraces about 100 square miles. It is beautified by over fifteen hundred lakes and by nearly as many brooks and rivers. It is a marvelous region. There is no other part of the world where so extensive forests exist within twelve hours ride by rail from New York and other large cities.

The value of forests is not confined to lumbering. Forests are valuable for the reason that they protect birds, fish and game in general, also as promoters of brooks, rivers and lakes which are so necessary to the welfare of the country, also as health resorts. Man could not exist without birds, and we cannot have birds without forests. Our beautiful farms, villages and cities could not exist without a supply of water, and we could not have water without forests. Therefore forests are absolutely indispensable, if we desire that our fertile lands should not become a desert.

Old Time Wood Lots.

In past years, each farmer in this state preserved a piece of wood land in connection with his farm, no matter how small, but of late farm lands have become so valuable that many of the farmers have cut down their timber land and thus the area of wood land is greatly diminished. The time has come for every township, every county, every state to take more vigorous action for the preservation of forests.

New York has four large nurseries in the Adirondacks under state management in which are started every year many million small trees of pine, spruce, balsam, cedar and also deciduous trees. These nurseries of forest trees are one of the wonders of this country and are visited by many men interested in forestry from other states. When these trees grow to a height of 13 to 22 inches,

of iron, but they are so large that they actually require more timber in making than did the wooden ships of old time. There are numerous factories for making wood alcohol and it is not unusual for one of these to consume 20,000 cords of wood each year.

The art of forestry has long been practiced in various parts of Europe. The forester there is of great repute and is often the leading man of the community. When he dies, if he has been faithful, a monument is erected to his memory in some near-by park or forest.

One advantage of the European forester is the low price of labor. Another is the fact that every branch, also the bark, chips, leaves and even the stumps are picked up or dug up by the poor peasants. Children are kept at work gathering faggots. These dead branches or twigs are tied in bundles, and constitute the family supply of fuel. In this way the forests are kept clean and not exposed to fires as are ours; which are often so blocked with dead branches and fallen trees as to be impenetrable, ready to burst into uncontrollable flames the moment a cigar stump, or spark from the locomotive falls.

A remedy for frosted feet or hands, says the "Post Express," is to keep them immersed in coal oil for several hours. If need be. The frost is thus slowly drawn out and the tissues gradually restored to their normal condition. Frozen hands as hard as white marble, when thrust into the oil, have come out with their natural softness and color. To move about rapidly and take quick deep breaths in the open air is almost certain to frost the lungs and produce severe pneumonia. Many fine horses are killed in this way.

"I hear Blank had a bad accident with his automobile. Was he hurt internally?" "No, externally. Nothing was injured, but his bank account."—Detroit "Free Press."

Subterranean Irrigation.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The Great lakes having no inlet, that is, not enough to compensate for the amount of evaporation, and being connected, as they are, with the Atlantic ocean by a never-ceasing syphon, discharging an amount equal to the waters of the St. Lawrence, would soon become drained, were they not supplied through subterranean streams. These streams are formed by water from the snow of the Rocky mountains, melting and reaching them through fissures, crevices and porous earth.

Likewise, the farmers of Eastern Washington, or rather the ranchers, for anybody that owns a good-sized garden is called a rancher in that country, would dry up and blow away under the singular withering propensities of the chinook wind and their long, dry, hot summers, were it not for a subterranean irrigation, due to the water from the melting snows of the Rockies, spreading out through a vast area of sponge-like soil, instead of cropping out into lakes or keeping in one continuous channel, as it were, to the sea, as in the case of the Great lakes. The country thus irrigated takes in Western Idaho and extends as far west as the Columbia river, embracing the Palouse country, the "garden spot" of the Northwest.

From the tenth of June to the last of September they never have any rain, if so, an exception. They have cool nights, but no dew, and some seasons they have no rain from May to October. Still the gardens and crops feel no effect from this drouth. The soil keeps constantly moist within about one inch of the surface—the dry layer varying with the height of the sun. As night comes on the moisture rises to the surface. Only twenty-five years ago this whole country, the Cayuse, the wild horse, was thought to be only fit for grazing. But when tested, was found to produce from forty to sixty bushels of the best wheat in the world to the acre.

"But I do not understand, Webster," said the judge, "how it was possible for you to steal those fowls when they were roosting right under the owner's window, and there were two vicious dogs in the yard."

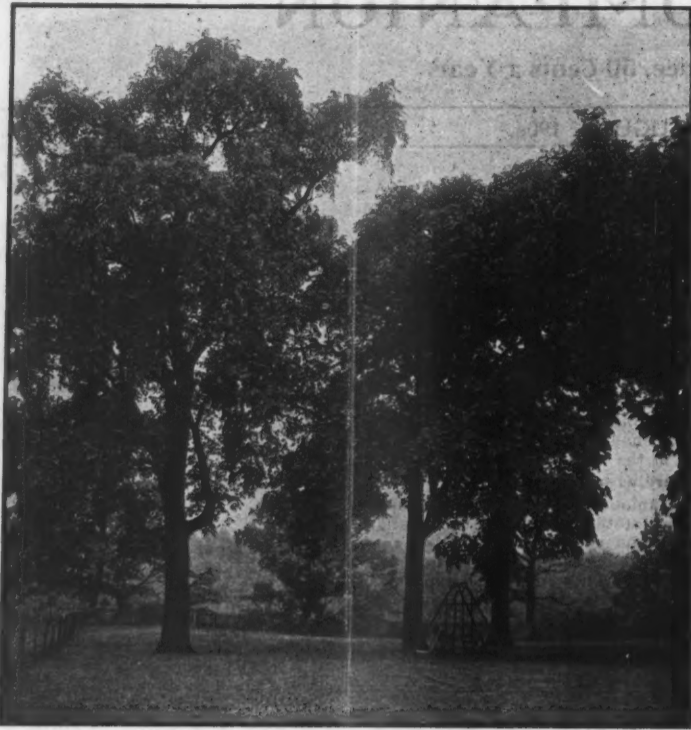
"It wouldn't do yer a bit of good, jedge, fer me to 'splain how I cotched dem chickens, fer yer couldn't do it yerself if yer tried it forty times, and yer might get yer hide full of buckshot. De best way yer you to do, jedge, is fur yer to buy yer chickens in der market, like udder folks do, and when yer wants to commit inder rascality do it on 'de bench, whar yer am at home!"

When you buy maple syrup, remember that every month in Chicago a concern is turning out enough "Vermont sugar bush," a substitute for the real article, to rival the entire output of the state of Vermont for a year. Pumpkin juice, properly extracted makes a fair imitation of maple syrup also.

The photographs used on the front cover of this issue of Green's Fruit Grower represent scenes in the Adirondack Mountains, N. Y., as follows:

No. 1. Old White Face Mountain near Lake Placid. No. 2. Mount Matilda on Caribou. No. 3 is a burned forest showing the wreck of what was once a beautiful Adirondack mountain scene. No. 4 is the lower Cascade Lake looking down to the east near Cascade Lakes hotel. No. 5. Hon. James S. Whipple, Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game of New York State. No. 6 is a scene on the lower Cascade Lake looking up toward Cascade Lakes Hotel, Essex County, N. Y. Nos. 7 and 9 are halves of one photograph, showing a small section of a plantation of Scotch pine in the Adirondack mountains, made on forest land burned over in 1902, photographed in 1905. The soil is nearly pure sand. This plantation includes about 700 acres situated in West Haverstraw, Franklin County, N. Y. These pines are now waist high and are making leaders 18 to 22 inches high each season. No. 8. A scene on the Boquet River. No. 10. Another view of the New York State forestry and nursery beds of evergreen, etc., showing tank on sides of hill, and hydrant on the paths. The tank is supplied by a hydraulic ram. No. 11. Outlet of Mirror Lake. No. 12 gives a more distant and extended view of the New York State forestry and nursery at Saranac Inn Station, Franklin County, N. Y., for the propagation of forest trees, capacity 200,000 4-year-old transplant each year, or 400,000 2-year-old seedlings coniferous species only—White and Scotch pine; Norway and native red spruce; Douglas spruce; Pinus ponderosa; Larch. New York State has three other nurseries in the Adirondacks, two of them larger than this one.

Forestry Subjects Continued



In considering forestry do not forget to retain some of these beautiful old forest trees such as are shown in the above illustration, which are worth hundreds of dollars each as objects of beauty.

The Hallock Woodlands.

By The Editor.

Across the wide waters of Honeoye creek, to the south of the old Green homestead near Rochester, was a tract of timber land known as the Hallock woods. As a child I received impressions from wandering through the various woodlands which never can be effaced. I tell my readers about these various woods so that they may realize how attractive such places are for children, and how the minds and lives of children are influenced by such beautiful adjuncts to rural life. These woodlands are intimately associated with the events of history and romance, of which I have become acquainted later in life. Every spot around the homestead farm has become the scene of historical events or imaginary dramas in prose and poetry which I have read in later days. Thus when I read of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, I always imagined them to be located in the garden to the west of the old farm house. Here is located a tree which bears the forbidden fruit. At the fording place in the Honeoye creek, near Hallock's woods, was the point where I imagined the children of Israel crossed the Red sea; many a time have I seen this vast host gathered on the southern bank ready for the waters to divide, so that they might pass over, closely followed by the army of the pursuing Egyptians.

The Hallock wood tract was a dense jungle of large trees to many of which the wild grape vine was climbing, thus I ever think of it when reading of Stanley's search for Livingstone in the forests of Africa. Indeed, this to my mind, has been the African forest in which African explorers have wandered, and in which many of them have lost their lives. Here in my mind lived that remarkable race of dwarfs, which we have all read about. In this dense forest were in imagination located the rude villages of Africans, presided over by their tribal chief. Here Livingstone was discovered by Stanley. I can almost go with you to the particular tree in these woods under which Livingstone was discovered. Through the center of the Hallock woods is a winding trail, and along this trail countless thousands of captives and enslaved Africans have been led and here, upon the strong backs of the colored prisoners, burdens of ivory have been carried. When ever I read about African travelers ascending the mighty river, and being attacked by savage natives along the shore, I imagine the events to occur where the Honeoye creek passes along the side of Hallock's woods.

On the eastward border of Hallock woods was the largest wild blackberry plantation that I have ever seen; it embraced eight acres of stump lot. I remember how fiercely the rays of the summer sun beat down upon us children as we filled our pails with this tempting fruit at about harvest time long years ago.

Mystery of Dikeman's Woods.

Dikeman's woods covered a wide domain not far from the homestead where I was born. It differed from other woodlands nearby by being the site of numerous hills and valleys and by having a dismal swamp in its very heart. On the eastern border was a clearing in which wild strawberries flourished. Further in, bordering the swamp, was a luxurious patch of wild blackberries, the fruit of which was of marvelous size for those early days. In this swamp the pitcher plant flourished and the tamarack. Here the cat bird and cuckoo sang. On higher ground the partridge built her nest. Here the woodcock probed the moist soil with its long beak for food.

As a child I was startled by the rumor that a horrible ogre had been seen to rise out of the ground in the center of the swamp, uttering fierce cries and imprecations. The imagination of a child is something remarkable, therefore the picture of this horrible mysterious creature that came to my mind was something frightful to contemplate. I wondered how it could be possible for any living creature to thus rise up out of the interior of the earth, through the miry muck and the bogs and utter such piercing cries. It is hardly necessary to state that for a long time I did not visit the blackberry patch in the swamp, nor the strawberry patch near it, nor did I hunt for wild flowers or for the nest of the partridge; but after the blackberry and strawberry season had passed it was noised abroad that this mysterious creature, which was supposed to have been seen in the swamp was entirely a creature of imagination, invented by some ingenious youngster who desired to monopolize the wild berry crop, and to frighten all the other children away from that locality.

In the southeastern corner of Dikeman's woods was a smooth earthen floor where big beech trees grew beside a brook. The location was so entrancing, and so desirable for any person whose desire was to live in the woodland, that whenever I read of Indian villages or Indian camps, I have always imagined them to be located on this particular spot. When Leather Stocking, Sitting Bull or Scar Faced Charlie started out on the war path they invariably decamped from this spot, moving westward over the hills through the border of the swamp lands of the Dikeman woods.

In those days wild pigeons were plentiful and in these woodlands they built their nests. When I grew old enough to carry a gun, I shot many pigeons, partridge and squirrel in this timber land. Here where the thickets were a boy could find a sapling straight enough for a fish-pole. I have long debated whether the hardhack or tamarack was the best timber for a boy's fish-pole. I rather leaned toward the tamarack, which was lighter, and which could be peeled and thus made more attractive to a boy's fancy.

History of Mowers and Reapers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

Most people take for granted that reapers and mowers are of quite modern invention; but such conclusion is far from being correct. Others have supposed that some American Yankee first conceived the idea of constructing a machine for cutting grain with horses or oxen; but history informs us that reapers were in successful operation before Christopher Columbus discovered the Western continent; and that the sickle and the scythe, in some of the oriental countries, had been superseded by reapers that were worked by one or two oxen in the early part of the Christian era.

The first account of a machine to reap grain appears to be that given by Pliny the Elder, who was born, it has been supposed, about the year of our Lord, 23, more than 1,800 years ago. This historian says: "There are various methods of reaping grain. In the extensive fields of the lowlands of Gaul vans of a large size, with projecting teeth on the forward edge, are driven on two wheels through the standing corn, (oats and barley are called corn), by an ox yoked in a reverse position, with the machine forward of the ox. In this manner the ears (or what we call heads of barley or panicles of oats), are torn off and fall into the van. In some places the stalks are severed in the middle by sickles, and the ears or heads of grain are stripped off between two hatchels."

Palladius, an eastern ecclesiastical writer, gives the following account of reapers in A. D., 391. He says: "In the Gallic lowlands they employ a more expeditious method of reaping, requiring the assistance of a single ox during the whole of harvest time. A cart is constructed, which moves on two wheels. A low box of boards is constructed on the wheels and the boards in front are lower than the rest. Behind this cart two shafts (or thills) are fastened like the rods of a sedan chair. To these an ox is yoked and harnessed, with his head turned toward the cart; and the ears, or heads, are gathered in the box, the driver regulating the elevation and depression of the teeth with a lever."

The next account of a reaper is given in proposals submitted in Britain in 1785, for constructing a reaper. This machine was propelled forward by a horse or ox, clipping the heads of grain and depositing them in a large box, which was emptied into a store-room when full. In the details of this machine, a drive wheel, pulleys, pinions, tooth wheels, and iron combs or teeth are spoken of.

In 1799 another reaper is spoken of as being propelled by a horse, hitched behind it, which cut and laid the grain in a swath, on one side of the reaper. A boy could manage the machine, and with one horse, could cut a swath about two feet wide, or rather more than could be reaped in the same time by six men with sickles.

In 1806 Mr. Gladstone produced a reaper for cutting grain, delivering the straw into gabels to be bound. Drive wheels, pulleys, bands, etc., are alluded to in the details of this reaper.

In 1807 Mr. Plunkett constructed a machine in which a horse drew the machine instead of pushing it forward, according to the usual custom of operating reapers. After this period many in-

ventors entered the field with reapers of an improved construction, and in 1822 Mr. Mann, under the auspices of the Highland Society of Scotland, brought forward a new reaper, which was worked with one horse, and which could reap ten acres in ten hours.

In 1828 Thomas Chadwick, an ingenious mechanic of Genoa, N. Y., constructed a rude mower, to be drawn by one horse. This machine consisted of a wheel playing close to the ground horizontally, having numerous scythe-like knives extending out from the periphery, like the spokes of a wheel. A drive-wheel imparted the necessary motion to this wheel armed with numerous scythes.

In 1830 a mowing machine was produced, and soon after a combined reaper and mower is spoken of. About that time the celebrated McCormick reaper entered the field, astonishing Americans, as well as farmers of the Old World. From that time to the present day, reapers and mowers of innumerable forms have come into existence and though there are many excellent implements in the Old World, the United States beats the whole world in the line of mowers, and probably reapers.

Young Trees Need Most Tillage.

The younger the trees, the more often should they be tilled; they have especial need of a vigorous growth when young and are more affected by lack of water than older trees. Obviously, trees loaded with fruit should be tilled more often and later in the season than barren trees; the fruit is mostly water. The dryer the season, the greater the necessity for tillage. I have seen a thrifty and profitable unirrigated home orchard in a region which had but eight inches of rainfall—it was tilled until the surface soil was like road dust. No good gardener tills his fruit trees the same number of times each season. The infallible guides are the dryness of the soil and the growth of the trees. The only general statement worth making is that most home orchards in the humid sections of the country should be tilled from five to ten times during the season. Wherever a crust is formed on the surface, especially after a beating rain, it is a sign that water is extinct and tillage is necessary to break it up and restore the mulch.—S. W. Fletcher in the June Garden.

Lumber of the Southwest.

The lumber industries of this country have now reached a point when they must turn their attention to Southern and Pacific States for the future supply of timber. In a recent report of the Census Bulletin, the estimated quantity of merchantable timber or lands owned by lumbermen was 215,000,000,000 feet; of this amount 62,000,000,000 feet are found in the southern group of states, while the states of California, Oregon and Washington are estimated to have 78,000,000,000 feet. It is worthy of note in this connection that while the general average for the entire country of merchantable timber per acre is 6700 feet, the average for the Pacific States is 24,500 feet, an indication of the size of the gigantic redwood trees for which that part of the country is justly famous.

Last year Green's Fruit Grower saved my large red raspberry plantation by giving me information and remedies to ward off blight.—G. L. Lognien, Mich.



Forests of oak trees are not often found now in this country. The oak is one of the most beautiful trees, but in such great demand for making furniture, most all the oaks have been sacrificed to the axe of the woodman. Above is a photograph of the finest oak tree in Rochester, located within fifty feet of the office of Green's Fruit Grower.

If I
abund
put up
on th
is to c
quant
have n
geant

Repl
be hor
need a
warn
another
people,
even re
bors.
the tal
vines p
left fo
large e
to pro
of his
and th
desert
growing
expens

Do y
rose bu
cinity
green
lage a
It is a
does n
Smith,
Repl
blesom
try, ea
blackb
trees a
know
otherw
are usu
years
come f
little t
or shal
with a
effectiv

One
Sterlin
length
being c
is new
a mista
the the
fundam
vanced
past. 7
I heard
that I
forty y
discuss
time th
not un
ago Dr
ered th
gave to
have b
tions of
time. 7
fects th
other t
among
culosis

There
lleving
ripened
blight
growth
From t
infectio
own li
parts of
ting off
ing the
and do
the ma
possible
many p
hidden
seen ev

What
Seedless
tana" g
circular
headqua
booming
mer, th
\$2 each
each.
fruit an
ties suc
plant th
—J. K.

Repl
and eat
I have
climens
cer of C
er-in-lav
mon, W
several
coast la

PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of - GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

If I plant a vineyard and it fruits abundantly and when the fruit is ripe I put up a notice reading, "No trespassing on these premises," meaning that no one is to carry off the fruit in small or large quantities, am I doing as Jesus would have me to do and as He taught?—Sergeant Skinner, Rochester, N. Y.

Reply: Yes, for Jesus meant for us to be honest, and no honest person would need any such a notice as the above to warn them to let alone the property of another, but there are many dishonest people, whom nothing but the law will even remind of the rights of their neighbors. If there was no objection made to the taking of fruit from the trees and vines planted there would be almost none left for the owners, who are usually at large expense of labor, time and money to produce it. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" and the loafer, the laggard and the petty thief should be given their deserts as well. If anyone believes in growing fruit for the public at private expense let him try it a few years.

Do you know of any remedy for the rose bug which is multiplying in this vicinity and which attacks almost every green thing, and does injury to the foliage and immature fruit of the grape? It is a serious pest on sandy soil, but does not increase on clayey soil.—Seth Smith, New Jersey.

Reply: The rose chafe is a very troublesome insect in many parts of the country, eating the blossoms of the grape, blackberry and some other plants and trees as well as those of the rose. I know of no way to poison them or to otherwise fight them effectually. They are usually very annoying for several years and then seem to naturally become fewer in numbers, until there is little trouble from them. Hand-picking, or shaking them into a pan of water with a little kerosene on it is somewhat effective.

One of our subscribers, L. W., of Mt. Sterling, Ill., has written us quite at length about the old theory of pear blight being caused by frozen sap, believing it is new and original with him. This is a mistake both as to the correctness of the theory and that it is new, for it is fundamentally wrong and has been advanced time and again for many years past. This was one of the subjects that I heard at the first horticultural meeting that I ever attended, which was just forty years ago, and I have heard it discussed many times since. For a long time the true cause of fire blight was not understood, but about twenty years ago Dr. T. J. Burrill, of Illinois, discovered that it is a bacterial disease and gave to the world the facts in full, which have been confirmed by the investigations of many other scientists since that time. The germ of the blight which affects the pear, apple, quince and some other trees and plants is as well known among scientific people as that of tuberculosis or smallpox in the animal world.

There is some show of reason for believing that frozen sap in the partly ripened shoots might be the cause of blight, for it is in just such kind of growth that the germs winter over. From these partially dead branches the infection spreads, not only within their own limits but to other and healthy parts of the tree or to other trees. Cutting off the diseased branches and burning them, as L. F. suggests, is very good and does considerable towards checking the malady. However, it is almost impossible to stamp it out, for there are so many places for it to lurk and in such hidden ways that all of them cannot be seen even by experts.

What do you know of the "Spencer Seedless" apple and of the "Seedless Sultana" grape for New York? I notice by circulars that are being issued from the headquarters of the company that is booming these fruits, especially the former, that they offer the apple trees at \$2 each and cuttings of the grape at \$1 each. Have you seen and tasted the fruit and is it good? Will these varieties succeed in this state and should I plant them? Where did they originate?—J. K. B., Onondaga Co., New York.

Reply:—Yes, I have repeatedly seen and eaten fruit of both these varieties. I have seen and critically examined specimens of the apple which John F. Spencer of Grand Junction got of his brother-in-law, Charles Waters, of White Salmon, Washington. Mr. Waters told me several times when I was on the Pacific coast last year that he got the stock of

this apple from Virginia "in the early '50's" and propagated it while he lived in Wisconsin. He moved to Washington Territory in 1884 but had "sent grafts of it to H. A. Jewett, his son-in-law there in 1879," and when the trees came into bearing the fruit was so poor in quality and appearance that "Mr. Jewett grubbed out the old trees in the orchard considering them worthless," to use his own written statement to me. However, they had sold a few trees to others from their nursery there and from some of these trees Mr. Waters brought me and sent me apples at different times. On comparing them with specimens I have examined from the Spencer trees at Grand Junction, Colorado, I pronounced them identical, and the positive evidence of Mr. Waters having "in 1890 taken wood of this 'Waters Virginia Seedless'" to J. F. Spencer and know of him growing the trees, but never heard of him developing them until the company was formed, is good enough to convince any

vineyards of it there in 1888. It is one of the varieties of *Vitis vinifera* and will no more succeed in New York than an orange, although vines might survive for a year or two in very sheltered locations, but death would be certain. To offer to sell a single cutting of this grape for a dollar is a shameful extortion, even for those who live where the variety would succeed.

Reply to Mrs. Pheron Shover, Mich.—The disease called "mildew" caused the grapes falling off when they were small. The writer gives a quite accurate description of the symptoms of this disease. There is no remedy for it after it once gets hold of the fruit, but if prompt measures are used in time the trouble can be largely averted. What is commonly called "liver of sulphur" if sprayed on the vines while they are moist it will make fumes in the chemical action which follows that will kill the germs which cause the mildew. It can be applied with the ordinary dust sprayers, but great care should be used to get the sulphur on the under side of the foliage and thoroughly distributed through it and about the clusters of fruit. Some varieties are more subject to the disease than others.

It may be that several insects are working on the grape leaves and some kind of "leaf folder" is probably one of

most other fruit trees. They should be kept cut back much more than almost any other kind. The wood should be renewed frequently, for it is only on the new wood that fruit is borne. The forks of peach trees split very easily and the branches should not be long and thus liable to cause trouble of this kind. It is better to have the trees rather low and with stubby branches on account of gathering the fruit.

The best time to prune peach trees is in the spring or during mild weather in winter. This will cause the new growth to come out wherever the cutting has been done, and if it is done wisely and every year there will be a constantly renewed top. If the pruning is done in the summer or early fall, before growth has stopped, there would be a checking of it and the next summer the new growth would not be vigorous, as it would be had the pruning been done in the dormant season. The old trees that need cutting back should, by all means, be cut in the dormant stage.

H. E. Van Daman.

How to Keep Hair in Curl During the Warm Weather, also Keeping the Complexion Beautiful.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Laura Standford.

Our grandmothers and great grandmothers understood the art of keeping themselves beautiful, in regard to their tresses and complexion, by using simple home remedies. Many of the women of our day have to resort to wearing false hair, because they do not take proper care of it.

It should be brushed carefully, every night before retiring and braided in loose braids, where it is tangled always use a wide tooth comb, beginning at the bottom and combing upwards, instead of combing from the top down, then you will not pull the hair out. If your hair is oily wash it every two weeks, if not once a month is enough. Do not use anything but the purest soap and water to cleanse it.

A little sage tea rubbed in the roots of the hair will make it grow nicely. Take a handful of sage, steep it in boiling water, strain it, let it get cold and bottle for use. If you wish to have your hair stay in curl, during the hottest weather, take the white of an egg, mix it with a little water and moisten each lock before going to bed and braid or do it up in curlers.

This will keep the hair in curl several days, during the warmest weather. Ladies who have scant eyebrows, will be pleased to know that a little vaseline or castor oil rubbed in the roots every evening will make them grow dark, luxuriant and glossy.

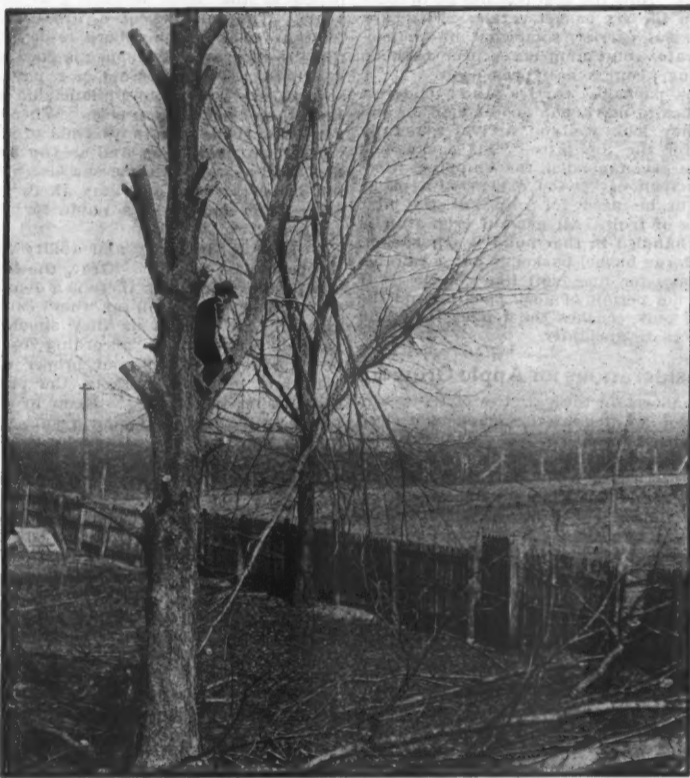
In applying it to the lashes be careful and not get it in the eyes as any oil will smart them dreadfully.

To Care for the Complexion.—Do not wash your face oftener than twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening, as it has a tendency to make it rough. Use only the finest soap and luke-warm water, hot water shrivels up the face, cold water will give many ladies neuralgia, so luke-warm water is the best.

Have some good cold cream, after washing, rub in a little of the cold cream and dust lightly with talcum powder. This will preserve your skin and take away that greasy look. Then before retiring be sure and wash your face thoroughly and rub some cold cream over, after letting it soak in a few minutes take a cloth and wipe dry, so you will not soil the bed clothing. If you do this you will not have any wrinkles, it will keep them away and if you have any to begin with, they will gradually disappear, and last but not least, try and cultivate a cheerful disposition, keeping one's temper under control, when things do not go right.

And above all do not worry, as it makes wrinkles and crow's feet around the eyes and does not do any good. A cheerful disposition will give a sweet expression to any face and every one around you will love you.

Pears Cracking—Reply to Jennie E. Archer, Vt.: Dear Madam—I advise you to spray the pear trees with bordeaux mixture soon after the fruit sets, and once every few weeks thereafter to prevent cracking. Also scatter four to six quarts of unleached wood ashes broadcast over the ground as far as the branches spread, or farther. Some varieties crack much worse than others. If the fruit continues to crack I would graft the tree to another variety. Cut out the black knots; that is saw off all branches attacked with this fungus and burn them. If the trees are seriously affected with black knot cut them down and burn them and plant new trees.



Here is a tree as large as may be found in many forests which is being cut back for grafting. It is a seedling pecan which Prof. H. E. Van Daman has decided to graft to an improved variety.

one where Spencer got the stock. He persistently refused to tell the public where he got it. Mr. Waters went back to White Salmon, Washington in 1896 and is now 86 years old and in remarkable vigor of body and mind for so old a man. In his last letter to me he says, "I am at your service at any time in regard to the seedless apple fraud."

I positively pronounce this apple worthless because of its very quality, which is worse than that of Ben Davis; its dull color, being green touched with bronze; and its small size. However, it is a good keeper, and so is a stone. I would not advise anyone to plant even one of these trees, unless they wish to spend time, money and space in growing a worthless novelty. Mr. Waters sold scions of this apple last winter to a few who wanted it as a curiosity.

As to the Sultana grape, it is seedless and of most excellent quality, but utterly worthless for growing in New York or anywhere east of the Pacific coast, except it be in a small part of Western Texas. I know that this Spencer Seedless Apple company from their headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y., is trying to sell cuttings of it at \$1 each, and recommends it as "new" and say it "can now be successfully grown in our climate." The territory this particular company claims to cover, is, "New York and New England and New Jersey." Anyone who makes these statements is doing a great wrong to the public and is either grossly ignorant or basely dishonest. The Sultana grape is not new, for it has been grown for hundreds of years in Southern Europe and for about fifty years in California, where it does well. I saw old

them. There is one that rolls up and ties the edges of the leaves down by short threads, and lives inside the covering thus made. Spraying with any good arsenite will poison them.

Do you know of anything that works serious injury to foliage of evergreens, larches or tamaracks?—James Jones, New York.

Reply:—Yes, there is one that is very troublesome, especially to cedar trees and sometimes to fruit and shade trees. It is commonly called the Bagworm, because it lives in a sort of bag that is fastened to a small branch and hangs suspended as if it had been tied on by the hand of man. This bag is about two inches long and shaped like a short, stubby cigar, pointed at both ends. It is made of a tough fibre of a brownish color, somewhat resembling a silkworm cocoon, with fragments of the foliage of the tree on which it hangs as an outer coating. The insect lives inside and has a hole at the bottom end of the bag through which it passes to feed on the leaves of the tree. I have seen them so numerous that scarcely a leaf was left on the trees infested by them, and after a few years of such defoliation, death was the result. Poisoning the foliage and persistent hand picking and burning the "bags" will destroy them.

F. B. Miller, of Ohio, asks when is the best time to "top back" peach trees that are ten years old. He has been told that the first of September is the proper time.

Reply: Peach trees need very different treatment in the way of pruning from

Our Orchard Department.

Marketing Fruit. Continued.

By Prof. W. N. Hutt.

Many growers do not know the time to pick the fruit; that is the stage of maturity that puts it on the market in good condition. I saw fine large peaches in New York this summer that were rotting when the packages were opened because picked too ripe. The first early or summer apples may be picked when they get big enough for cooking. This will be while the seeds are still white and before the apples are colored. The market is always looking forward to the earliest apples. Dessert and winter apples should not be picked till well colored. Those that stay on the trees late are better flavored than those picked early. Winter apples will usually keep better if allowed to harden up in the cool weather of the fall, though by this waiting there is danger of heavy wind-falls. Apples should not be separated from the twig by a straight pull but by a twist sideways. The ease with which some fruits separate from the twig by a nip sideways gives a good idea of maturity. With summer apples two or three pickings are generally made. Pears should always be picked from the tree before mellow and allowed to ripen up after storing. The time at which the first full-sized fruit begin to fall is the indication of proper picking time. Peaches are picked for market when they show the clear or bright colors. They should not be pinched to test maturity. The experienced picker has a way of rolling the flat of his hand over the ridge of a peach and the feel means the same to him as grain in the sack does to the miller's thumb. Plums can be picked greener than any other fruit. Size is about all one needs look for, as the fruits seems to ripen as well off the tree as on it. Grapes on the other hand should never be picked from the vine till fully ripe and sweet, for they will not develop sugar and ripen after they are picked from the vine. I have known unprincipled growers to spoil the market for white grapes by shipping Niagaras before they had become ripe and sweet. Tasting is the sure test with grapes. Cherries are picked with the stems on, as soon as they are big enough and they always have the color with the size. A day, or even a few hours too long on the trees may mean the loss of the whole crop by brown rot. Color is the shippers' test with strawberries. Raspberries and blackberries may be picked as soon as they will separate from the receptacle.

As fruit is largely sold on its appearance it must be put up to look well, therefore grading is necessary. A package where the fruits are all of a size looks better than one where they are of different sizes and on that account sells better. Fruits may not be of the largest size for the variety but if they are graded all to one size the whole package usually sells as first class fruit. It is possible to take two first-class packages and simply by mixing the contents reduce them to seconds. The reverse operation is also true. A properly graded package should contain the same size of fruit from the top to the bottom, the face being an index to the whole package. There are many good machine graders that will sort accurately to size and will not bruise the fruit. This greatly reduces the labor and cost of grading. Defective specimens are removed from the graded fruit as it is put into the packages. Many commission men made good profits in resorting and grading the fruit put up by careless packers. This summer I saw a New York commission man getting a fancy grade, for one of his special customers, out of the second grade pack sent in by a careless farmer. The fancy price very justly went to the commission man.

Good fruit should never be packed in anything but clean, new, attractive packages. A package that has contained fruit, being used a second time will cause the fruit to rot. The pores of the wood become impregnated with the spores of rot and cause the fruit to decay very rapidly. The package should therefore go with the fruit and be a gift package. It should be light, neat and as inexpensive as possible. The bulk of apples handled in the market still comes in barrels, but the first-class apples that bring the fancy prices are handled in boxes. The trade in fancy apples is increasing annually. The barrel is too rough a package for a first-class fruit, and is much too large. Many people who would not think of purchasing so large a package as a barrel of apples would gladly buy a box of them. One good box of apples is but the first of a long

line that will follow after. There seems to be an increasing tendency in the fruit trade to sell fruit in packages that a man can take home in the hand that is not carrying the dinner pail. This year our apples at the experiment station were very conveniently marketed in 40 pound boxes and sold for \$1.25 apiece. The specifications for those boxes were obtained from the Division of Pomology of the United States Department of Agriculture and are as follows: White pine heads 11 3-4x9 5-8 inches, dressed on both sides. Sides one piece 19 3-4x9 1-4 inches, smooth sawed and dressed on one side. Top and bottom each in two pieces, 19 3-4x5 3-4x1-4 inches, smooth sawed and dressed on one side. The cleats for putting on top, 12 3-4x3-8 inches. For express shipments where the boxes would not be created in as they are in car lots, I would advise using 3-4 inch instead of 5-8 inch for heads and 3-8 inch instead of 1-4 inch stuff for sides, bottoms and tops. Pears being somewhat softer than apples are pretty generally handled in the box packages.

Peaches were formerly shipped in what was generally known as the Delaware basket. Now the best peaches go to market in the six basket carrier. This is a neat, slat carrier, somewhat like a berry crate, containing six veneer baskets, holding about a half peck each.

This package carries the tenderest peaches to market in good condition and as they look well on arrival generally sell for the top price. This package is to be recommended for shipping first-class fruit. It is too expensive a package to be used for any but the first grade of fruit. All general crop stuff is best handled in the round peach basket. The large bushel basket is not a suitable package for fine fruit like peaches. It does not permit of good packing and the large bulk crushes the tender fruit and renders it unsightly.

Considerations for Apple Growers

1. Ascertain the varieties of fruits and produce wanted in the markets desired to be patronized.
2. Select such varieties of fruits that will thrive best in your climate and soil.
3. Plant those varieties liberally, work them thoroughly, grow them as well as they can be grown.
4. When crop is ready, grade carefully and pack properly to suit the respective market and the nature of the products packed.
5. Ship according to the most approved methods, and distribute intelligently.
6. Select, in the market, that merchant in whom you have confidence, who is financially responsible, who enjoys a reputation for promptness and square dealing, who is able and has the facilities to handle your consignments to advantage.
7. When you have selected your commission merchant, advise him regularly by letter or telegram, of the shipment you propose making him.
8. Do not place your goods in competition with each other by dividing shipments in any market.—W. L. Loeffel, before the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Fruit Growing in its Infancy.

There is no question that horticulture is in its infancy. It will require much research, the closest observation and earnest attention to push it forward to its proper place before the people, but with the united efforts which come from the growing horticultural societies all over the country, strides in development will be made with each passing year. It should be impressed, however, upon all workers of the present age that they must be on the alert, be ready to recognize their opportunities, and to take opportunities which will keep them fully abreast of the times, says Rural World. Wonderful indeed, are the changes in the paths of progress during the past quarter of a century. Electricity has been enthroned in its power, giving to millions of people lucrative employment, and other changes of equal importance in the vast machinery of the world have been made. So we can readily see that millions of people who are not now, and never will be fruit producers, must be provided for by the foresight and industry of horticulturists. Great are the changes and conveniences made for the benefit of fruit growers in the past comparatively few years. Foreign markets have opened to receive large quantities of surplus crops; cold storage plants have come to the rescue to take good care of the crop while waiting for satisfactory market. There is a marked improve-

ment in all kinds of orchard implements and tools. A noted progress has been made in the methods of fertilizing and spraying; iced cars are provided for handling fruit when it is necessary, and there are countless advantages in the present age which were unknown and unheard of by the pioneers of the fruit industry.

Let us all act well our part in efforts to reach higher degrees of perfection, with a confidence of reaping a merited reward, of having been useful in our time, of elevating the fruit industry to higher planes, contributing measurably to prosperity in commercial circles, and in enhancing the happiness of our rural homes in which are engendered and fostered the true principles which give the strongest protection to the good order of state and national government.

Hale's Methods of Selling Fruit.

In Georgia, we ship to but one commission house in any city. Before the season opens, (I have those that I select early in the game to market to), I select a business commission house in that city, and make a contract with him to supply him with all the fruits he can sell at high market prices, and he is not to handle anyone else's fruit during my shipping season. The results are that he handles a less volume of fruit, but he gets a higher price for it, his net returns are as great, or greater, and he is glad to do it. I have found it pays to go to the same market year after year. The mistake of a great many fruit growers is going here to-day and there to-morrow. Pittsburg is good; let's go there. Pittsburg did not pay me so well, we will go to Philadelphia and Boston and somewhere else. Whenever you grow fruit, here in Virginia or anywhere else, grow it as well as you know how, and as well as some one else. Get into some market and stay there year after year, and make a name for your fruit."

To sum up, integrity and ability form the basis of a success. Grow the fruits and produce for which there is a demand. Grow them as well as they can be grown. Pack them as they should be packed. Ship them according to the best method. Select your proper markets, and in those markets, the proper commission merchants. Keep in close touch with them, and your results will, in the long run, be satisfactory. The opposite of this; grow goods indiscriminately. Pack them indifferently. Ship them any old way. Scatter them all over creation. Make it not an object to the commission merchant to pay special attention to your goods, and the results of your operations will be unsuccessful.

We meet here as friends, to become friends. We meet here to ascertain the causes of success and failure. And when the causes have been ascertained, to practice those methods that lead to success and avoid those that bring failure.

If all these considerations are conscientiously attended to, the result of this and of all similar meetings, will be salutary for both grower and commission merchant.

The Question of Fertility.

The greatest and most acute question which is presented to the farmer of today concerns the fertility of the soil, says Rural World. Each year our farms show a decrease in crop production through the soil's natural resources. The small grains and the corn, potato and hay crops yield less than half the amount of twenty years ago upon most farms; and farms which less than twenty years ago produced hay in sufficient amount for the farm stock, with several tons for sale, do not furnish in these later years enough even for the home supply, while the average upon many farms is cut down to a production of one ton or much less per acre.

The New York Farmer, in commenting upon these conditions, prints the following statements: "Correspondents of this paper who have for several years made inquiries along this line have learned that the exhaustion of the soil on most farms may be attributed to the fact that not enough manure is produced on the farms to keep them fertile, even if all the manure made were so applied that none of its value were lost. Even the average dairy farm does not produce enough manure to fertilize it, and the countless small farms that keep but one or two cows, a few pigs, some poultry, and a team of horses each, are under the present system doomed to soil exhaustion. On all these farms there is soil robbery. More is each year taken out of the soil than the owner returns to it in one form or another of fertilizer."

"Visits to farms, talks with farmers, studies of farm soils, and yields of farm crops year by year, tell the one story of short supplies of fertilizer. Commercial fertilizers would be profita-

bly used to make up the shortage, and farmers should begin to look into the question which confronts them.

Spokane, Wash., Fruit Notes.

A. A. Kelly, of East Spokane, has been chosen president of the Spokane Fruit and Vegetable Growers' association by the trustees. He will hold office for a year. The other officers are: J. S. Strong, of Five Mile Prairie, vice-president; C. L. Smith, of Spokane, secretary; W. M. Jones, of East Greenacres, treasurer. About 600 shares of stock in the corporation have been sold, making \$1,200 in the treasury, and the association will proceed to do business as soon as their products are ready for the market.

J. M. Brown, fruit inspector of Yakima county, predicts a great crop of apples, peaches, pears and other fruit this year in Washington.

"It is only some unforeseen circumstance that can prevent a bumper crop this year," he said.

Mr. Brown estimates that 750 fruit trees were planted in Yakima county alone this year. He says not in recent years have the trees carried such a quantity of blossoms as they had this spring. Mr. Brown has condemned many thousand trees which have been brought into central Washington this season, and says that he does not propose that a single blighted or diseased tree shall be planted in that part of the state.

It is estimated that this year's berry crop in Oregon and Washington will amount to 400,000 crates.

Contractor Nichols Norman has been given a contract for the construction of a canning factory which will be built by the Spokane canning company at Yardley, a suburb of Spokane. The building of the factory and the installing of the machinery will cost \$15,000. Work already has commenced. W. H. Stanley, president and treasurer of the company, says contracts already have been signed by the farmers of the Spokane valley for 125 acres of tomatoes. The plant is to be ready for operation August 1st.

Heraldic Apples.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

The landscape gardener has so long and so persistently improved upon nature that now the fruit-grower thinks he has a right to try. Any person, according to the Golden Penny, who wants a supply of apples bearing his family crest, has only to send an illustration of it to certain growers at Montreuil, France, and he will duly receive the fruit the following season.

It is claimed that the desired end is attained by growing the apples in paper bags, which are slipped on when the fruit is about the size of a walnut. Being thus sheltered from the sun, the apples do not color as they swell, and when fully grown, still remain green or yellow.

As soon as they reach their maximum size the bags which cover them are replaced by others, on the side of which the desired crest or coat of arms has been cut out like a stencil. The sun can now penetrate to that part of the apple exposed and redden it thoroughly, so that when the bag is again withdrawn the device is seen standing out in red upon the green surface. To obtain the opposite result—that is, a green device on a red ground—the second bag is not used, but the pattern is cut out in paper and stuck onto the fruit, the sun coloring all the exposed parts, but leaving green the crest or other device which the paper forms.

Many Parisian fruiterers, it is said, have recently exposed for sale apples with the arms of Russia printed upon them, others have them with monograms, Christian names, arrow-pierced hearts, and other tender devices.

The growing of apples promises to be a very profitable branch of horticultural activity in the future, as it has been in the past. The demand for winter apples is one difficult to satisfy. There are as yet many problems to solve as to the adaptability of varieties to different localities, but in every locality some varieties are known that are successful there. The sooner winter apple orchards are put out the better, as it takes a good many years for an orchard of that kind to come into bearing.

The fruit grower does not appreciate the value of bees for their honey producing capacity nearly so much as for their work in pollinizing his fruit. In fact, bees are more valuable for their work than for the honey they produce, so far as the country at large is concerned, for without their aid, many crops would be complete failures. It will, therefore, pay every farmer or fruit grower to keep one or more hives of bees, and to encourage his neighbors to do likewise.

The Luscious Peach.

"When the peaches are in blossom, they present a gorgeous scene. With their branches pink and purple, flecked with spots of living green, as the leaves unfold their glory, 'tis an interesting sight. And it fills my heart with rapture, and my soul with pure delight. And I praise the Matchless Giver who has made them bud and bloom, and has woven them such garments in the web of heaven's loom; 'Tis a prophecy of what the coming harvest-time will bring. From the hand of our Creator; 'tis a message from the King.

For the same mysterious power that turned the water into wine pumps the nectar into peaches when the sun begins to shine; Though the chemical performance we may never understand, Still the work is wrought before us by the same Almighty hand, Turning water into nectar, as he turns it into wine. When he fills the living cluster as it hangs upon the vine. Though the process may be longer than it was in Galilee, We may recognize the Author by the mighty works we see.

Bees and Fruit.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. W. Phelps. (Paper No. 2.)

"Here are your bees, John. I selected three of the best colonies in my yard, not alone for their strength but also for their nice, straight worked combs, and for being fine, gentle Golden Italians."

"Do you consider the Golden Italians superior to the leather-colored ones?" asked Henry.

That is a question which has been much discussed, and there are honest differences of opinion on the subject. But for myself if they were no better as honey gatherers I should still want them. I think it possible to so improve the golden bees by careful selection that a bee far superior to anything we have to-day may be produced. But I will give you my reasons later for preferring the gentle little yellow beauties. Did you make the hives according to the pattern I gave you?"

"Yes, I followed your instructions and have made twenty-four hives."

"That is right. It is a good plan to have your hives all ready in the spring as you usually have more time then, and it is quite disheartening to have to stop and get hives ready when you are in a great hurry. The best way is to procure a hive of some standard pattern and make yours all like it. The frames should be of exactly the same size so that you can change them from hive to hive. It does not make much difference as to the body of the hives, provided they are all of one size. Salmon boxes make good summer hives, with a very little work, and cost but five cents each. They also answer nicely in winter if prepared as I will show you. But I think perhaps you can afford something better for you are quite a mechanic as these hives testify.

"The first thing to do with the bees is to remove all the combs that have no brood and put in their places frames with full sheet of foundation, as we want to get the bees to work at once. Carefully preserve the combs and see that no moth worms destroy them."

"Yes, father; but I am ashamed to confess that as I did not pay much attention to bees when I was at home I really do not know what brood is."

"I will then briefly state that it is the larvae of the bees and in no case refers to the young bees after they are hatched. Now where do you think of locating your apiary?"

"I have not decided yet whether I will put them directly back of the house or set them a little further out in the field."

"It seems to me you had better set them back of the house where your wife can see them if they should swarm. But I would not put them too close to the house as you have little children and do not want them to get stung. Even the gentlest Italians will sting sometimes.

"We will now take out the broodless combs. There, we have only eight, but when in a couple of weeks I come over again to make some new colonies I expect we shall find eight nice new combs all built and we shall also have eight old ones with honey in to help the new swarms. You see there is no danger of these bees starving, as there is a half-depth super, over the brood nest, partly filled with honey left from last winter."

Well, John, how do the bees come on?" "All right, I guess; let us go and see. Yes—just as I had expected—hives full of young bees and the foundation made into nice combs with brood in part of them. There was one thing of which we did not speak and that is the queens for the new colonies. I have brought over two fine ones and will make you a present of them."

"Now see here, rather, I will take your advice and assistance gratuitously and

will also accept the three swarms of bees, but I must insist on paying you for the queens and the foundation."

"Have it your own way, John, but I think that until later in the season you had better not try to raise queens. Then I will teach you how to grow strong, healthy ones; for queens as they generally are raised are comparatively poor and short-lived.

"We will now number our hives I, II and III. Let us go to number I. first and find out how much brood it can spare us. Here are eight fine frames of brood and quite a bit in the half-depth frames above; also a little in one of the others. I guess we will take six of these new frames and put them in two of your new hives, three in each. Now we will give number I. six frames full of honeycomb foundation, close the hive and proceed to number II.

"Look for the queen. Yes, here she is. You see it is not much trouble to find these large golden queens. Let us take her bees, comb and all and put them into the new hive with three combs full of brood from number I., calling it number IV. and the other new one number V.

"You see that the queens I brought are in a little cage with candy in one end, and a small hole nearly covered with pasteboard is on one side. We will place this queen and cage between two of the combs in number II. so that the bees may eat away the bit of pasteboard and candy and let her out in a day or two, by which time she will have acquired the scent of the colony and will be received by them. This bee men call 'introducing the queen.'

"Give number II. a frame of foundation in place of the one removed and close the hive. Now move it to a new stand and put number IV. in its place, giving them two of the old combs with honey which we removed the day I brought the bees over. Put one of these combs either side of those containing brood and again fill the rest of the hive with frames of foundation. Many of the old bees from number II. which we moved will come back, making of this quite a strong colony; and the young bees in number II. will take much more kindly to the new queen with the old bees away. Then do exactly the same with number III., putting number V. in its place. This being accomplished you will have five pretty good swarms, and when I come over again we will try still another method of making swarms if conditions are favorable."

"Well, father, that seems easy. And I wish to thank you for your kindness and trouble. However, there is one other matter concerning which I would like to inquire. I have always heard you say that bees were necessary to a good crop of fruit, and I would like to have you explain to me just what you mean by the statement. My old friend, Barrows, said that I would rue the day I got my bees for they would suck the honey from the flowers, eat up the peaches and grapes, and spoil the crops. Of course I know that is not true, but I could not argue intelligently to the contrary."

"I am glad to say, my son, that the people who hold to that old erroneous idea nowadays are few. But I cannot stop at this time to explain the philosophy of the matter to you. I must be going home now. When I come again though I will try and make it clear to you how bees benefit instead of damage fruit."

A New Entertainment.

An absorbing entertainment for the house, church or club is called an "Evening With Trees." Decorate the rooms abundantly with leaves, branches and vines, and, if practicable, have small trees in tubs or jardinières.

Pass programmes and pencils, with the following questions:

What tree is nearest the sea? (The Beech).

What is the dandiest tree? (Spruce).

What tree is warmly clad? (Fir).

What wraps does it wear? (Furze).

A languishing tree? (Pine).

In what tree do ships find a safe anchorage? (Bay).

What tree is the senior of the forest? (Elder).

What tree resembles an insect? (Locust).

What tree's name sounds like two letters of the alphabet? (Elm—L, M).

What tree resembles a metal? (Ironwood).

What tree is the favorite in the forest? (Poplar—popular).

In serving refreshments have trees' products as much in evidence as possible, such as chocolate drink, nut sandwiches, figs and dates and coconut cake. A dish of oranges, bananas and apples. —Boston "Traveler."

"More strength is lost in worry than in meeting the difficulties when they arrive."



Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks

The standard calicoes for sixty-three years—standard for quality; standard for intense, fast color; standard for long wear.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



The Adirondack Mountains

Are now about the most central of all the great resorts. They have through Pullman sleeping cars from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, via the



"America's Greatest Railroad."

A night's ride takes you from any of these places to the center of the mountains in time for your breakfast next morning.

For a copy of "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," which is No. 20 of the New York Central Lines "Four-Track Series," containing a fine map of the Adirondack Mountains and adjacent territory, with useful information in regard to hotels, camps, lakes, rivers, etc., send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager, General Advertising Department, Room 40, Grand Central Station, New York.

C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, New York.

FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS.



No other shotgun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money, that is as good, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Hammerless. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors, etc. Send postal for it to-day—it's FREE.

Union Fire Arms Co., Mfrs., 3119 MONROE ST., Toledo, Ohio.

STRAWBERRIES

GREEN'S Pot-Grown PLANTS



Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants

Green's Pot-Grown Plant

Ready for Shipment Aug. 1st.

You Can Gain a Year's Growth by Planting Potted Plants.

Set out this Summer they will bear a Full Crop Next Spring.

Delicious Strawberries combine pleasure and profit; think of the satisfaction of picking large, luscious, richly flavored berries, fresh from your own garden. Consider the advantage of serving perfect berries, instead of the kind that have passed through a dozen hands before reaching your table.

So Easy to Grow; a trifling amount of trouble, and very little space is required to raise sufficient for an ordinary family. What's to hinder you from having your own patch of 100 plants or more?

We Offer Excellent Stock Fine, healthy, potted plants, with plenty of roots, that will produce a good crop of fruit next summer. We have the following varieties of Potted Strawberry Plants for sale:

Senator Dunlap, Corsican, Brandywine and Pineapple Flavored Strawberry. Let us price your list.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The Orphan Chickens.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

My father died at such an early stage of my career that I have but faint recollections of him. It is of my mother that I have the most vivid recollections. She was truly a devoted mother. The first I remember of life was when I broke through the shell and peeped out from beneath my mother's wing into a dark cellar. It appears that the owner of the house, my master, had furnished a nest for my mother in the basement of his house not far from the furnace, the weather at that time being cold and wintry outside. My mother was glad when I made my appearance. It was only a brief time after my birth that ten brothers and sisters appeared. The second day we were all taken into the warm, light kitchen and treated like guests of the house. I remember that we attracted considerable attention from the three little children who never seemed tired of watching our movements and handling us in their warm hands, holding us up to their cheeks and cuddling us in an affectionate way. At the end of the week, when we had grown considerably stronger, we were taken back to the cellar. I cannot tell how long we remained there, but one day we were all taken outside the house and placed in a coop which had been provided on the beautiful lawn. I took delight in chasing the flies and bugs. Sometimes I wandered so far from my mother that I had difficulty in finding my way back. We were surrounded with flowers, shade trees and a well kept hedge; by grape vines, beds of strawberries, roses and other beautiful things, and thus we waxed larger and stronger daily.

The neighboring place was owned by an editor. It embraced many acres and was kept in fine condition expressly for us chickens as I assumed. At any event we made the most of his grounds, and preferred roving about there to staying in the more cramped quarters of our master. One day when we had all strayed farther from home than usual a fierce dog attacked us and killed one of our number.

Finally our mother was released from the coop so as to allow her to accompany us as we roved around the beautiful grounds of our neighbor. She was a dear, good mother, and I cannot tell how many delicious worms and other

DIDN'T BELIEVE

That Coffee Was the Real Trouble.

Some people flounder around and take everything that's recommended but finally find that coffee is the real cause of their troubles. An Oregon man says:

"For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker but didn't suspect that as the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with but to no good. I was very bad last summer and could not work at times.

"On December 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over 24 hours at the most and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum, the change in my feelings came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was removed.

"The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm and enjoy it immensely.

"This seems like a strong story but I would refer you to the First National Bank, The Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore., in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten days' trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

morsels she found for us during each day; but alas, there was trouble in store for us that we little suspected. One beautiful morning we strayed into our neighbor's garden, and from this to the extreme limits of his grounds, where a fierce dog pounced upon us. My mother fought the dog with great courage while we little chicks sought refuge under a hedge, from which retreat we saw the ugly dog catch our mother and shake her viciously in his ugly jaws. When he relaxed his grasp our poor mother collapsed and closed her eyes in death.

It is doubtful if you can realize the condition of such orphan chickens as we were. How sadly we missed the kind old mother, who had provided for our needs so long, had shielded us from danger, and at night sheltered us beneath her warm wings. We were a sad lot of chickens the first night that we gathered in one corner of the coop, and remained there throughout the long hours shivering and grieving for a mother's care. But gradually the sorrows of our life disappeared. Possibly it was best for us that we were left to find our own bugs and worms, and to take care of ourselves, and fight our way through the world. I am convinced now that it was for the best that our mother's protection should be withdrawn. If we had been continually looked after and watched over by our mother I am sure we should not have developed such self-reliance and ability to care for ourselves as we now possess.

Thus the summer days passed rapidly one after another, as we strutted leisurely over our neighbor's lawn. We made friends with numerous robins which were hunting worms on the lawn and with other birds that found a happy home in the bushes and vines nearby. All of these birds seemed not to fear us, for we did not molest them. We had but one fear, and that was the dogs. They were our enemies, therefore the moment one appeared we ran screaming for the hedge; but notwithstanding every precaution, one day another of our number fell a victim and passed to that bourne from which no traveler returns.

As the winds of autumn began to blow and the leaves to fall from the trees, and the flowers to fade, and our companions, the birds, had left us for another home, myself and my brothers and sisters began asking ourselves what the winter had in store for us. It is the same the world over. We are not satisfied to know that we are well fed and comfortable for to-day. We desire to know of the morrow, but how is a poor little chicken to discover what the future has in store? Like other mortals we must simply enjoy each day as it comes and let the morrow take care of itself.

Prevents Hail.—"Cloud shooting" is becoming a regular form of artillery practice in many Continental countries, says the Kansas City "Journal." The object of this atmospheric gunnery is to dispel threatened hailstorms. The most recent form of gun is a funnel-shaped barrel of iron, with a broad muzzle, so that the discharge shall be distributed over as large a space as possible. The effect of the discharge is to create a small but powerful whirlwind, which, it is found, disperses clouds that would otherwise descend in hail. So strong is the gust of wind sent upward that it sometimes kills or disables birds flying at great heights overhead.

The Missouri hog which sold for \$2,000 has a rival now in a Missouri rooster which sold for \$800, says St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." This is the highest price ever paid for a rooster in the history of the state. As high as \$500 has been paid on occasion, but it remained for William Miller of Crescent to pay \$800, the top price. The rooster is of the white Plymouth; Rock variety, and in various state shows has distanced all its competitors.

A Faithful Hen.—"Old Pet, a hen that belonged to Miss Ida Rutledge, died the other day at the age of fourteen years. She was brought in a shoebox from Nicholas county in August, 1892, with some other chickens, and has been a faithful hen. For many years she raised three and four broods each year, and was one of the most knowing hens and the greatest pets the family ever had."

"Which hen is it that cackles so much louder and longer than all the rest?" asked the farmer's wife.

"It's that big speckled one over there," said the hired man. "The one that lays those measly little eggs about the size of a bantam's."—Detroit "Free Press."

Ground bone—not bone meal, applied at the rate of 600 pounds per acre on a Missouri orchard eight years ago still shows its effect on the trees. This is because the particles of bone are given off slowly, the large application providing a supply for years in succession.

The Old Home Beats Them All.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mollie Minor.

Take this letter back to mother, Jack, And tell her that each day I seem to hear her voice so dear Along life's thorny way. The bye-gone scenes, the fields of green, The moss grown waterfall; Just tell her, Jack, when you get back, The old farm beats them all.

And tell her, lad, that when I'm sad Her letters bring me cheer; The bustling strife of city life Awakes the sobless tear; And how I long to hear the song Of childhood's happy day Will ne'er be known till I get home To mother old and gray.

Electricity Aids Plants Growth.

Professor Guerini, a Belgian scientist, has given a number of lectures under government auspices at the Agricultural Institute at Gembloux and his views are startling to Americans. Electricity passing through a plant from air to earth or vice versa decomposes carbonic acid gas in the chlorophyll, which is essential to plant growth. Soil chemicals are likewise decomposed by passing currents and nourishing elements are readily assimilated. Circulation of the sap is increased by electro capillary effect by which water and other nourishing materials are drawn up into the plant, tree or vine. In some of the experiments conducted abroad galvanized iron rods were set about a growing field of grain, vegetables or berries as distributors of current. The galvanized iron conductors were connected by wires with the source of current and the supply regulated by conditions of the atmosphere, the soil and amount of water in the ground. Field experiments in electrifying grain have shown as high as eighty-five per cent increase in growth over grain not so treated. Other experiments frequently showed forty-five and fifty-five per cent increase for grain and ninety-five per cent for raspberries. Peas freely watered increased seventy-five per cent with electric aid, while peas not watered did better without electric current. This is explained by saying that the accelerated digestive powers of the plants "require more food and drink."

As a tickler of the palate asparagus has come down the ages with all the weight of Greek and Roman approval Plato ate it by the plateful, and Aristophanes the humorist, regarded it as a great aid in digesting the crank philosophies of the day.

It is an odd fact that this culinary plant is closely related to the famous asphodel, which was supposed by the ancients to be the leading flower in the gardens of the elysium, the Greek purgatory or paradise. A part of the quaintness of this lies in the fact that the roots possess purgative qualities.

The roots and fruit of both were formerly much used in medicines for this purpose. According to the superstition of the Romans, the manes of the dead are on the roots of the asphodel. They planted it, therefore, in and around the cemeteries; hence to this day it covers with its beautiful golden blossoms as profusely as dandelions the Apulian hills.

City Boy (in country)—What kind of bird is that, grandpa?
Grandpa—That is a barn swallow?
City Boy—Does it swallow barns?



Gold Coin Ranges

Freight Paid

This well-known line of Stoves and Ranges which has been standard for nearly fifty years, we will sell direct to the user at

Wholesale Prices

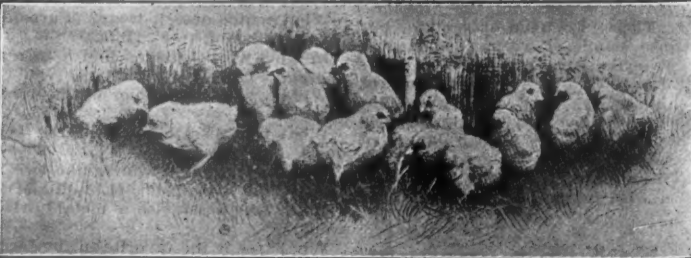
safely delivered, freight prepaid, highly polished, ready to put in your home, with the privilege of

A YEAR'S FREE TRIAL

Return stove at our expense if not satisfied and we will return your money at once. Gold Coin is the first Standard Trade-Marked stove ever offered at the wholesale price. Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells all about stoves, and gives wholesale price on each.

THE GOLD COIN STOVE CO., 19 Oak St., Troy, N. Y.

(Successor to Bussey & McLeod, Est. 1860)



EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR SALE.

Price \$1 to \$2 per 13.

We offer eggs of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Rocks, and Buff Orpingtons.

All are pure blooded, carefully bred birds. Prices for pullets and cockerels, \$2 to \$5 each.

Address POULTRY DEPT., Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A low wagon at a low price. Handy for the farmer. Will carry a load anywhere a horse can travel.

Low Down Wagons

soon earn their cost on any farm.

Steel Wheels

for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to Empire Mfg. Co., Box 4 Quincy, Ill.

SQUABS

are raised in 1 month, bring big prices; Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK, learn this immensely rich industry.

Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 308 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

90 Var. Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Angora Goats, Hares, Monkeys, etc., list free, 60 Page Desc. Book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box 3, Telford, Pa.

HENS

If you are a lover of pure blooded poultry, if you are tired of producing mongrel breeds and desire the best strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes or White Plymouth Rocks, send to us for our descriptive circular. We have for many years been breeders of superior birds. Send 10 cents and we will send you a copy of Green's Book on Poultry Keeping, regular price 25 cents. Now is the time to order birds for breeding, or eggs for hatching. We sell eggs for hatching at \$1.00 and \$3.00 per 13. GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

AGENTS WANTED for

agreeable work selling our monuments and headstones. Devote part or whole time. You can save your friends money. Write for our liberal offer. Moore Monument Co., Dept. 32, Sterling, Ill.

5 TONS \$28.

NO PIT TO DIG NO WALL TO BUILD

A U. S. Standard guaranteed iron and steel lever scale with combination beam. Sold on trial.

TRUE WEIGHT CO., BOX 56-A, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

\$55.00 Corn Harvesters \$45.00

BEST ON EARTH FOR THE MONEY



and all kinds of Stump Pullers. Write us for Prices.

H. L. BENNETT & CO., Westerville, Ohio.

FARM BARGAIN! Fine stock and fruit farm, splendidly improved, at \$50 per acre—30 acres.

L. B. DOVER, FRUMET, MO.

Our Small Fruit Department

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES.

Cornell University has made experiments with different fertilizers applied to the land on which strawberries were growing which gave astonishing results. Green's Fruit Grower has made a brief summary of these experiments as follows: Plat 1 on gravelly loam received 200 pounds of wood ashes, yielding 5,899 quarts of strawberries; plat No. 2 was given 400 pounds of wood ashes, yield 6,535 quarts, an increase of \$32.20, at an expense of \$1.00. Plat No. 3 was given 300 pounds of muriate potash, and the yield was 6,601 quarts. Plat No. 4 received 600 pounds muriate potash, yield 7,393 quarts; plat No. 5 received 900 pounds muriate potash, yield 8,383 quarts.

Plat No. 5 shows over plat No. 3 a money gain of \$93.10 for an outlay of \$12.50. This experiment indicates what has been suspected before, that wood ashes and its constituents are the most profitable fertilizers for strawberries.

Another experiment was on rich bottom land. Plat No. 1 received 350 pounds of dissolved rock, the yield was 13,597 quarts; plat No. 2 received 1300 pounds dissolved rock, yield 20,066 quarts, giving a gain of \$363.55 at an expense of \$7.00.

The number of experiments on different kinds of soil were made and in nearly every instance applications of barnyard manure, wood ashes, dissolved rock, muriate potash increased the yield of fruit.

"The benefits derived from the use of potash or phosphoric acid are not only the increase in yields, but these materials had a tendency to harden the fruit and give it a richer color. In every case where these have been used, the grower reports firmer and better-color berries, which means better shippers and better sellers.

"Experiment No. 4 shows a phenomenal yield in both cases, and an almost incredible increase when the dissolved rock was doubled, at an expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money. Each of these plats was one-tenth of an acre in area—large enough to be of value as to an average—and the yield is well authenticated.

One grower says: "I am much in favor of the use of phosphoric acid, but I used a bone and potash fertilizer last year applied in the fall with good results. I have taken the lead in yield and large fruits at this place for the past two years."

Another says: "The yield was twice as great as when no fertilizer was used. The

BACK TO PULPIT

What Food Did for a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 50 pounds but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and always welcome." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural road to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Well-vile."

fruits were firmer where fertilizers were used; in fact, no claim was made by commission men that any of the fruit was soft. However, where the nitrate of soda was used, the fruit was softer than where the other applications were made. Fruther, my experience in growing strawberries has convinced me that nitrate of soda is not necessary here.

"Where potash and phosphoric acid were used, the fruits were better colored and better flavored than when nitrate of soda was used. I shall never buy any more nitrate of soda for strawberries. Neither shall I use green manure in the soil before the plants are set.

"It pays to use commercial fertilizer on strawberries. The application may be made before the plants are set, early in the season after they are set, or during winter when the plants are in a dormant condition."

CURRENTS FOR PROFIT.

I have had a number of years experience in growing currants, says American Cultivator. In regard to soil, a rich, moist, cool soil gives the best results. Where the soil is very fertile, satisfactory returns can be had among orchard trees. Shade is afforded in this way, which is often beneficial, as there is a less liability to sun scald than when the bushes are planted in the open. This is especially true of red varieties.

The best results are obtained from wide planting, the distance apart depending on the variety. As a rule, reds may be planted closer than blacks. For the average plantation six by six or six by seven is advisable. It is safer to plant in the spring than in the fall, unless the soil is naturally well drained. If the land is low and wet and the plants heave, and are found lying on the surface in the spring because they have not had time to become established before winter caused growth to cease, I prefer planting early in the spring, and when the soil is reasonably dry. I never plant trees or bushes of any kind in the mud.

In regard to pruning, my practice is to prune in the spring, although I do not object to fall pruning if there is time. March is the best month. If red currants I thin out the old wood, and cut back the strong, young shoots, leaving sufficient cane to give a good crop. All wood over three years old should be removed, and, if the bushes are making vigorous growth, the three-year-old wood may go too. Red currants bear on two-year-old wood, but the blacks do not. They are more inclined to bear on wood of the previous year's growth. For this reason they are not cut back so closely.

COST PER ACRE GROWING STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Utter said it would cost him \$20 at least for fertilizers, and with cultivation, covering, etc, he thought the cost would amount to \$75. Mr. Pearson said he thought \$50 or \$60 would cover the cost, depending on the condition of the ground. Mr. Richardson said he had kept track of three acres several years ago, estimating the land at \$4 an acre, help at \$1.50 a day, hoeing the field 7 times and cultivating 17 times during the season; and including the cost of marketing at a town five miles distant, the amount arrived at was between \$96 and \$97 an acre.

The next question propounded was, "What do you expect to get from an acre for the amount invested in setting it with strawberries?" Mr. Utter said that the result last year of 21-2 acres was 1,216 cases, making the gross receipts about \$1,050. Mr. Rowe had found that by increasing the amount put into an acre from \$50 to \$130, he had increased the returns from that acre more than six times, getting a gross value of \$500 an acre when putting in labor and attention to the amount of \$130. Mr. Richardson said that from a field of something less than three acres that had cost \$97, the returns were \$502.80. Mr. Brackett thought it a hard matter to say just how much a man should expect from an acre, as they are rather an uncertain crop, and one must take a number of years as a basis; he had at one time received \$400 as the product of one acre. Another story was told of a man netting \$500 on half an acre last year, but this was received with some incredulity.

GRAPE VINES.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The first grapes we planted were Concord and Clinton. They were taken already rooted from an old vineyard. An arbor was marked off ten feet wide and one hundred yards long, planted the vines ten feet apart in row—Concord on one side and Clinton on the other. For the first three years we mulched and applied stable manure, now only use wood ashes and wash day soap suds, and keep free of weeds and grass.

Trim in January. Form the vine from two canes that branch near the ground, then train them for shape, leave a few strong runners to cover arbor, then for

fruit leave only three or four fruit spurs or buds on last year's growth. They can be tied with strong twine and later on when they start growth in spring will tie themselves with those little tough clingers.

We built a good strong arbor in January of third year after planting. That year they bore about a barrel of grapes, last season was the sixth year, and they were fine, the Concord were such large grapes and full perfect bunches—the Clintons were equally as good, the bunches were very long and packed with the little grapes so you couldn't see any stem at all. After the many calls on them from family and neighbors, they turned out fifty-three gallons of pure wine. Since planting these we have bought several other kinds of both early and late varieties, so as to have a long season of them, for truly they are the fruit of the Gods.—Maryland.

SMALL FRUIT.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

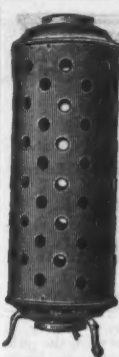
From a small boy I have been a lover of fruit and have planted it since childhood. The fruit grown from my early planting was for home use. Not until about three years ago did I raise much fruit to sell. Since that time I have been growing small fruit quite extensively. About the only profit from the fruit grown earlier in my life was that a large family was well supplied with it the year round, having an acre of apple orchard, some plum and a fine lot of cherry trees, about one-fourth acre of raspberries, some gooseberries and currants. In the early days there was an abundance of wild strawberries all over the prairies and one could scarcely see a patch of tame or cultivated strawberries. My brothers and myself often picked several quarts of these wild berries, which tasted better than the tame berry does to-day.

I firmly believe that the ground occupied in growing the fruit mentioned above was the most profitable of the farm of eighty acres, and I think it would be profitable on any place if the soil is suitable. A farm on which there is not suitable soil for the growing of fruit I should consider a rather unhealthy place to live, as fresh fruit is always beneficial to the health, and what is more profitable than good health? As to profit in dollars and cents I have had little experience, though last summer from ten square rods I picked and sold \$37.40 worth of Clyde strawberries, and have been told that the same patch yielded a much better crop previously. Clyde is a good yielder but rather light in color. How much happier the world would be if more homes were thus supplied with fresh fruit. Some people say they can buy berries cheaper than they can grow them, but these same people seldom buy any fruit, and never as much as they would like, when they could grow an abundance on a small patch of land and at very small expense. Last summer I gathered 33 quarts of Columbian raspberries from five stalks. From an acre one would surely have made a good profit. On an acre 2,000 plants can be grown, and with only 5 quarts from a stalk this would make 10,000 quarts, which if sold at 10 cents per quart would amount to \$1,000. Deducting 2 1-2 cents per quart for picking and marketing would leave \$750.00 profit. Columbian is quite hardy here.—Jacob Wirth, Ill.

Irrigating Strawberries.—I have experimented with the irrigation of strawberries and have given it up as unprofitable. This does not mean that others may not succeed with irrigation, for I know that the irrigation of strawberries is a great success on the Pacific coast and many points throughout the great West. But irrigation there seems to be one thing and irrigation in New York state another. For myself here in New York state I shall try by careful cultivation to keep the ground well mulched with loose earth or to mulch with straw litter rather than to irrigate.

For strictly orchard products which found markets and presumably were consumed during the year ending June 30, 1905, the American farmer received \$83,751,840, and we raised in American vineyards one and a half billion pounds of grapes, which crop brought our American vineyardists over \$15,000,000 more, says Ernest C. Rowe in Leslie's Weekly. American sub-tropical fruits brought the producers nearly \$10,000,000, and we imported from the West Indies and Southern Europe \$25,000,000 worth of tropical fruits.

Shakespeare puts these golden words into the mouth of the great Caesar: "Let me have men about me that are fat; Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights; Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much; such men are dangerous."



Save 1/2 Your Fuel

by using the Rochester Radiator

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Fits any Stove or Furnace.

Price from \$2.00 to \$12.00.

We guarantee our Radiators not to interfere or choke the draft.

They are easily cleaned.

We make the original and genuine "Rochester Radiator."

Write for descriptive catalogue and prices.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO., 10 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

ECZEMA ITCHING STOPPED

with first application. SALUDIN is guaranteed to cure Eczema, Pimples, Ringworm, Tetter, and all skin diseases or money refunded. Send description of your trouble and to cents to cover cost of mailing and we will send you a LARGE TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. This alone has cured many and may cure you. CHICAGO MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., 158 Monroe St., B-14, CHICAGO.

LITTLE GIANT FOOD CUTTER

75¢ Easy to turn. Easy to open and clean. Feeds all the food through the cutters. There is no waste. Light in weight, convenient in size. A "Little Giant" in efficiency, a "miracle" in iron and steel. Chops one pound raw or cooked meat per minute; fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, spices, coffee, coconuts, horseradish, codfish, etc. Has steel cutters, coarse, medium, fine, and nut butter cutters. Price, postpaid, 75 cents.

Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DON'T MISS THIS

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OSGOOD'S HIGH GRADE SCALES. ALL KINDS. 100 CENTRAL ST. OSGOOD SCALE CO. BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

CHURN BUTTER IN FROM ONE TO FIVE MINUTES

\$200 A MONTH SURE by Industrial men or women. Experience unnecessary, following our instructions, and taking orders from every owner of a cow—the greatest mechanical wonder of the age. THE MINUTE BUTTER CHURN—a machine for separating Butter from Milk or Cream, sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes; a child can do the work. So different from the old-fashioned, all-day, back-breaking churn that every owner of a cow must have one. Write to-day for sole agency and choice of territory. Sample Free. MINUTE CHURN CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Money in fruit

Get the most out of your fruit when sending it to market.

Philco Basket Lining

prevents bruising, keeps out dirt and insects, and makes fruit look so much better that it easily brings big prices. Strong, thin, pliable cardboard that fits inside of basket—cut to conform to exact shape. Write for full particulars. Phila. Paper Co. Philadelphia

Cream Raisers \$3.25 and up

Does all a separator will. Runs itself, no crank to turn, no complicated machinery to wash. Raises cream between milkings, gets more cream therefore more butter. Gives sweet, undisturbed skim-milk for house use, calves and pigs. No rocks or pans to handle, no skimming 50,000 gravity separators sold in 1905, more than any other kind. Best and cheapest separator made. Free Trial Given. Catalogue Free. Write today. Bluffton Cream Separator Co., Box 1, Bluffton, O.

FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon coiled wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalogue shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fences. It's free. Buy direct. Write today. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 100 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

Grow Mushrooms

For Big and Quick Profits. Small Capital to Start. A Safe Business.

I am the largest grower in America. Ten years experience enables me to give practical instruction in the business worth many dollars to you. No matter what your occupation is or where you are located, here is an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of this paying business. Send for Free Book giving particulars and information, how to start, cost, etc. Address

JACKSON MUSHROOM FARM

Dept. 32, 3243 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.

PRICE, 50 CTS. PER YEAR, if Paid in Advance.

POSTAGE FREE.

Office, Cor. South and Highland Aves.

DISCONTINUANCES—Green's Fruit Grower is continued to responsible subscribers until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when payment of all arrears must be made. If you do not wish the paper continued for another year after your subscription has expired, you should then notify us to discontinue it.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1906.

EDITORIAL

Uneasy lies the bald head in fly time.

If you have sinned and are sorry God will serve you.

Concealment of wise thoughts retards progress of the ages.

You can have a cake and eat it, if you bake two at once.

But few who think wisely dare to express publicly their thoughts.

But few people are thoughtful. But few who are thoughtful think deeply. But few who think deeply, think wisely.

If people who think wisely did publicly express all their thoughts, sudden and radical changes would occur in important affairs.

Wise hunters do not proceed with much noise to shake trees to get squirrels. No, they proceed quietly and wait for opportunity.

When a woman sets her cap for you do not deem it a joke. If she is in earnest it is a serious affair, especially if the man already has a wife.

The family skeleton seems to have retired for the moment. It is the corporation skeleton which is talked about these days, or hiding as the case may be.

How much is life worth to you each year? No one can reply for no money value can be placed on life. There are men who would give \$100,000,000 to have life extended a few years.

The wiles of a wily woman are past finding out. Even Shakespeare, the greatest student of humanity, could only hint at them. He tells of Cleopatra and Anthony but does not explain fully how she conquered him.

Which years of life are most valuable to the individual? Youth is the most jubilant. Early manhood the most ambitious. Old age has peculiar charms to those who enjoy health. We need all periods to round out character.

Death of C. W. Brown, Terre Haute, Ind.—I am pained to learn of the death of this old time editor and printer, who has long been a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower. When a young man he was often attacked by men with a revolver in hand who felt themselves offended through some fancied injury received from the journal, which Mr. Brown edited. At one time his office was wrecked on account of war sentiments expressed.

Cucumbers and Squash a Profitable Crop.—"Yes," said the doctor, "cucumbers and summer squash have almost made me rich. I assume that I make at least \$1,000 a year from doctoring people who get sick eating these two vegetables. And now comes the man with a machine that makes 40 pies every minute, or 24,000 every ten hours. I am confident that this pie machine will prove immensely profitable to physicians, especially if the piecrust is leathery, as it is apt to be when machine made. The pies that mother used to make were bad enough, but a machine made pie it seems to me should be the delight of every doctor who is ambitious to become rich."

Diseases from Cellars.—Have you cleaned out your cellar and given the walls a coat of whitewash? If so, you have destroyed millions of germs that are not desirable to have in the house. I have seen farmer's cellars filled with partially decayed potatoes, refuse and rubbish of other kinds such as an ordinary farmer should be ashamed to have any of his friends look upon. Most cellars need cleaning about every two weeks, at least once a month, they also should be put in order and swept and many items which are accumulated there, for lack of a better place, should be removed. The cellar windows should be opened so that there will be a draught of pure air through there all summer.

Thinning Fruit.—It pays some people to thin the fruit of apple, pear, peach and plum trees, but other people it may not pay. For other reasons than profit it is desirable that a tree should not overbear in any one season, since it affects the productiveness of trees the succeeding season. It is certainly expensive work to thin fruit from a large apple tree, and it requires courage to do this thinning. Any person can tell by looking at an apple tree where the fruit needs thinning. Often there is four or five times as much fruit on the tree

two retaining possession of the soil and still the plant would grow on with vigor and produce fruit.

The soil is usually not made fine enough before planting strawberries. Remember that coarse, lumpy soil, even though the lumps are small, cannot be of assistance to any plant in getting a foothold. It is imperative that this soil be made as fine as dust. If the soil is thus made fine, and the plants are not set deep so as to bury the crown and cause it to rot, but set deep enough in the ground in its natural condition, there will usually be no difficulty in planting the strawberry providing you tread in the soil firmly about each plant after it is set. You cannot expect any plant, tree or vine, to succeed unless the soil is made very firm about its roots, but over the surface the soil should be kept loose after planting.

FOREST TREES AS A CROP.

One object in devoting special attention to forestry in this issue is to suggest to the minds of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower how important is the subject. Most of us know little about forestry and have but little interest in it. We know nothing of forest trees as a crop that at a certain time must be removed or lost, as we would remove a



Here is an attractive wood lot such as used to be found on most farms in Western New York State, which have of late largely disappeared.

as it should bear, and the same can be said of plums and peach trees. Some claim that they can save nearly as much time in picking the fruit when it is ready for market by thinning the fruit in June or July.

Martyrs.—History teaches us that the men and women who were slaughtered in one age for their opinions are made saints in the next age. Those grand characters who are so far ahead of their times as not to be understood are often persecuted or slain. Coming generations are able to appreciate such martyrs. In a recent dramatic entertainment in England, at Warwick, illustrating English history, a certain man is slain for his opinions by the nobility. Then the scene suddenly shifts, and upon the hillside is seen a monument erected in memory of the murdered man whose life was sacrificed. Now, we have the case of Dreyfus the Frenchman, who was torn from his family, dishonored, imprisoned, and his life wrecked through calumny and false evidence. This is only a few years ago, but now Dreyfus is exonerated and honored by Frenchmen.

TRANSPLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Most people have difficulty in transplanting strawberry plants. One reason for this is, that many people must order their strawberry plants of distant nurserymen; these plants thus shipped cannot be expected to have the vitality possessed by plants that are grown upon your own place. Further than this but few people know how to plant strawberries. A strawberry plant is not difficult to transplant. I have known plants in digging to be simply stepped on and thus pressed into the soil and start into vigorous growth. In cultivating strawberries I have known plants to have their roots nearly all severed, simply one or

crop of corn, or lose the crop of corn if not cut at the proper time. The tree has its seed time and its harvest the same as wheat. It may take a hundred years to perfect a crop of forest trees. All the trees may not be fit to cut at the same time. It is possible to maintain a wood lot and continue it in beauty and still harvest the crop at maturity. It is easy to learn by examination when a tree has reached maturity, when it begins to decline, and when it should be cut. It may be nearly all of the trees of the farm wood lot have reached a stage of growth when it is best to remove them; but it is not necessary to destroy the wood lot since in almost every case a new growth will spring up and soon take the place of that which has been cut down and harvested. Now the question is, what to do with the new growth which most often springs up too thickly to thrive. Some recommend that a man be sent through this thicket cutting back half of the growth of the surplus young trees, leaving unmolested saplings 5 or 6 feet apart; this gives those trees, which are intended to make the coming forest, such an advantage of growth over those cut back as to permit them to continue to overshadow the trees headed back and thus make the new wood lot. The low-branching disordered trees, as I will call them, will produce a shady condition desirable for the growth of those trees desired to remain permanently.

Hail Storms.—The first hail insurance companies were mutual companies, organized among the farmers of a country or a district. It was soon found that those companies were not safe, because a hailstorm usually cleared a whole district. Then each farmer was compelled to bear his own loss, for the mutual company could not pay. Eastern capitalists have formed a number of hail

insurance companies in the last five years. Farmers have a belief that hail will follow the same path for three consecutive years. So if a hailstorm destroys a crop they insure heavily for the next two years.

THE FARMER'S WOOD LOT.

As a boy on the farm I have a vivid recollection of the wood lots of the old homestead where I was born. These small wooded tracts possessed great fascinations to my boyish mind. The trees themselves were mysteries. As a child I asked myself in vain whence came these monsters that raised their knotty arms high up almost among the clouds; it did not seem possible that they could have grown to such great dimensions. It seemed to me that some majestic power must have brought them into being. Interest was added to these great forest trees by the fact that they were made the home of the gray, black and red squirrel, of the coon, wild pigeon and other forms of game, and were often inhabited by the wild honey bee which filled the caverns with honey. On the knotty arms of the oaks the crow and hawk would perch, watching for its prey and occasionally the eagle.

Further interest was added to the wood lands through that fact that there were in them many hickory trees which bore bountiful crops of toothsome hickory nuts; these nuts varied from moderate size to those nearly as large as a butternut, and varied in quality and thickness of meat. There was also many beechnut trees which were loaded down with nuts and an occasional sweet chestnut tree. Further than this the trees of these wood lands were largely sugar maple. Every returning springtime the monotony of farm life was broken by the prospect of sugar making days. How gladly the farmer's boy, shut up during the long winter months, welcomed the approach of spring when he could bore into the trees, set the sap pails and drive the horse and stoneboat containing the barrels in which he gathered and stored his sap, light the fires under the black kettles, and then hunt with bow and arrows, or as he grew older with a gun, while the sap was boiling in the kettle and dripping leisurely from the big maple trees. In those days the floor of the woodlands was heavily covered with fallen leaves at all seasons of the year which added much to the beauty and fertility of the woodlands. Of late years such few wooded lots as are left on our New York state farms are so small or so scantily filled with trees as to admit the fall and wintry winds which sweep away the fallen leaves, thus denuding the forest of its accustomed annual dressing of fertility, and accounting for the somewhat impoverished condition of the newly cleared lands at the present day. But further than this it must be remembered that the burning of large quantities of wood and brush in pioneer days added largely to the fertility of newly cleared forest lands in the wheat growing section of Western New York.

I look with regret upon the disappearance of the farm woodlands in the more fertile regions of this state. They were objects of great beauty, served as wind breaks, and had some influence upon drought and rainfalls. In many instances beautiful wood lots, located artistically, so as to make of the farm almost a park, were ruthlessly destroyed by some uncultured owner who had no eye for the beautiful and no sense of the utility of the wood lot. I remember particularly a maple grove located by the roadside at the bend of the Honeoye creek, a branch of the Genesee river, 12 miles south of Rochester. This was a beautiful grove, often occupied by picnickers and occasionally a village church would vacate its building and hold service in this beautiful grove. I remember one such service held at about the time the wheat was ripening; the text of the preacher was, "Behold the fields are white with harvest." At the borders of this grove were many large beech trees, upon the smooth bark of which every member of my family and the most of the school children had engraved their names; where the birds nested peacefully and the squirrel frolicked. Where the grove bordered the creek was an old fishing and swimming hole, where as a boy I have caught many fish, and have many times enjoyed the luxury of a cool bath at harvest time. What a sacrilege it was to wreck this beautiful spot with the ax of the woodman. Did the few cords of wood and the small crops of grain grown upon this tract ever repay the loss of all this beauty? No, the land was of little value for growing grain. And then came a further loss, for when the trees were cut away the wind swept through relentlessly.

I realize that farmers cannot indulge much in sentiment, but some times sentiment pays. A little sentiment in the mind of the owner of this woodland would have been worth to him a thousand dollars.

fast five
of that hall
three con-
storm de-
heavily for

LOT.

ve a vivid
of the old
n. These
great fas-
The trees
as a child
ence came
eir knotty
he clouds;
they could
dimensions,
estic pow-
into being,
eat forest
ere made
and red
geon and
often in-
nee which
On the
crow and
r its prey

to the
that there
rees which
ome hick-
m moder-
large as
quality
was also
are loaded
nal sweet
this the
e largely
g spring-
was brok-
ing days,
shut up
ths, wel-
when he
the sap
stoneboat
he gath-
the fires
then hunt
grew old-
s boiling
ely from
days the
villy cov-
asons of
the beau-
nds. Of
s as are
s are so
trees as
ds which
thus de-
med an-
counting
condition
the pres-
it must
of large
pioneer
tality of
e wheat
w York.
appear-
the more
ey were
as wind
ce upon
one In-
ated ar-
the farm
destroyed
had no
e of the
ber par-
by the
Honoye
river, 12
was a
by pic-
church
old ser-
member
the time
of the
lds are
ders of
h trees,
every
most of
d their
successful-
ere the
an old
re as a
d have
a cool
acrilage
ot with
the few
rops of
replay
the land
grain.
r when
swept



EDITED BY MILDRED GREEN BURLEIGH.

When Eye Met Eye.

"Look up!" said he, and lo! she gazed—
Though not so low but that she dashed
His down-turned face, as with a gleam
Of light transcendent she did beam
With orbs so brown and matchless sweet,
His brown and hungry eyes to meet.

She was but wee; and he so tall
That on her face his glance did fall.
As bird descends from air above
To coo beside his lady-love
Upon the greening branch. The glance
That in her twinkling eye did dance

Shot upward, like fair Cupid's dart,
To captivate his willing heart.
To make a wound that ne'er could heal,
While stars should course and planets reel;
And soul met soul, as eye to eye
They gazed and stood—then said good-bye.

G. A. S.

What Girls Should Learn.

Statistics show that disease and intox-
ication, crime and divorce are due
in many cases to miserable cooking. The
superintendent of the Board of Char-
ities in Chicago a few days ago said there
were 400 divorces in one year in Chic-
ago because the women did not know how
to cook and to keep house, a large num-
ber of them admitted they did not know
how. Now, I wonder who is to blame
for all this? I think partly it is the
training we give our girls, they are not
fitted for anything practical in life.
Since the children are not likely to learn
more than the mothers know, the pro-
gress of domestic science will not be re-
alized until intelligent people realize the
importance of it and support the teach-
ing in the public schools.

While the girls are learning to cook
they should learn about the products
they work with, about the coffee and tea,
how it is raised and prepared for the
market; about the raising of wheats and
the harvesting and grinding in the great
mills which is so interesting, and the
making of the flour; the lesson of bac-
teria, which is simply the knowledge of
germ life, and here comes the lesson of
the yeast plant which is used in the home
every few days, what they can do with
that and also about other germs that are
harmful and how to keep them out of
the home. They should learn that it is
harmful to leave vegetables and fruit
in the cellar and harbor germs and per-
haps diphtheria germs lodge in this mold
and increase until finally the cellar is
full and they creep up into the room
where the baby lies in the cradle and
bye-and-bye a little coffin goes out of
the home carrying the life and light of
the family, all because somebody did
not know.—Illinois Horticultural Report.

Love of Home.

As a nation says Illinois Horticultural
Report, we love our home. There is a
story told that when the northern and
southern armies lay encamped on either
side of the Rappahannock River waiting
for the daylight so that they might
march on, one of the Union bands started
up the tune, "The Star Spangled
Banner," and in self-defence the south-
ern band started "Dixie," and then the
Union band played "Rally 'round the
Flag, Boys," and the southern band
played "Bonnie Blue Flag," then in a
few moments a lone bugler played the
notes of "Home, Sweet Home." One by
one every band took up the sweet strain,
and the soldiers took up the tune and
sang, and such a song went up to the
starlit skies that night as had ever been
heard before; they sang with full hearts,
hoping that the time might come when
they could see their homes again. Oh,
my friends, if the men love their homes
like that, what can the women do? Let
me entreat you to teach the girls all the
domestic science they can learn, let them
learn how to take care of these homes,
because the nearest we come to a per-
fect picture of our heavenly home in our
own American home. Let us teach our girls
to have that home as perfect as can be,
and let it be a haven of peace and hap-
piness.

Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that
hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace
To silence envious tongues. Be just and
fear not.
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy
country's.
Thy God's, and Truth's. —Shakespeare.

Girls may admire promising young
men, but tailors prefer those who pay
cash.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A very few drops of camphor in a glass
of water will often relieve sick headache.
If you have covered a pan in which to
roast meat, never open it to baste the
meat. Keep covered from first to last.
The idea is that the pan is full of steam,
which penetrates the fibre of the meat.
If desired to brown the outside, leave the
cover off a short time in a quick oven.

Moist hands make havoc with light-
colored gloves. A good remedy for the
trouble is to bathe them frequently—that
is to say, several times during the day—
with a mixture composed of two ounces
of cologne and one-quarter ounce of tin-
cture of belladonna; this is to be rubbed
into the hands, after which they may be
sprinkled with talcum powder.

If your gums are tender try painting
them with a camel's hair brush with
lemon juice. Be careful not to let it
touch the teeth.

To remove rust from steel rub the
rusty part well with sweet oil and allow
it to stand for forty-eight hours. Then
rub with a piece of soft leather and
sprinkle with finely powdered unslaked
lime until the rust disappears.

Tough steak may be rendered more
tender by lying for two hours on a dish
containing three tablespoonfuls of vine-
gar and salad oil or butter, a little pep-
per, but no salt; turn every twenty
minutes. Oil and vinegar soften the
fibres without extracting the juices.

Nervous breakdown is more often due
to overworking the digestive organs than
to mental strain. Abstemious habits in
eating, together with some attention to
exercise, make it possible for one to do
a large amount of brain work without
injury.

When frying croquettes the wire bas-
ket should always be plunged into the
hot fat before the croquettes are put into
it. Otherwise they are apt to stick to
the wire, which will make them fall apart
when being taken out.

Soda and water should be put on a
deep burn until a physician can be con-
sulted.

A Suggestion as to Dusting.

A card printed in English, Yiddish and
Italian, telling "how to sweep clean" is
being circulated widely by the Charity
Organization Society's committee on the
prevention of tuberculosis. One caution
relates to the familiar operation of dust-
ing:

In dusting a room do not use a feath-
er duster, because this does not remove
the dust from the room, but only
brushes it into the air so that you
breathe it in; or it settles down and then
you have to do the work over again.
Use soft, dry cloths to dust with, and
shake them frequently out of the win-
dow, or use slightly moistened cloths,
and rinse them out in water when you
have finished. In this way you get the
dust out of the room.—New York Even-
ing Post.

A Nerve Pillow.

A "nerve" pillow is something which
physicians are said to recommend, and
which can easily be made at home. One
needs only to gather or buy a quantity
of dried soporific herbs, such as hops
and catnip leaves, bayberry and sweet
fern, adding to them sweet grass, balsam
pine and as many sweet smelling, sleepy
things as one can think of. Dry and
powder and mix all together. Then fill
your "nerve" pillow with the summer-
wood sachet powder thus formed. Stuff
the pillow with down or cotton batting
or feathers, and either scatter the pow-
der thick through the filling or what is
better, make flat sachet bags and fasten
them securely to the inner seams of the
pillow.—New York "Tribune."

Hot Water Hints.

Drink a bowl of it every night if you
want good digestion, good sleep and a
clear complexion.

Put a bag of it to your feet when you
have a cold, to your back when you have
a backache, or at the nape of your neck
when you have a headache or cannot
sleep.

Bathe the eyes with it when they are
inflamed.

Soak the feet in it when they are tired.
Soak the hands in it before manicur-
ing. Steam the face with it once a
week for your complexion.

"Why did you break your engagement
with Miss Fluphie?"

"She couldn't cook."

"Why, you knew that long ago?"

"Yes, but she told me the other day
that she intended to learn."—Cleveland
"Leader."

"Did you ever love another girl as you
love me?"

"No, indeed I'd have gone into bank-
ruptcy sure if I had."—Cleveland "Plain
Dealer."

Advice for the Newly Married.

If it were possible for the young hus-
band to take up life where some pros-
perous business man has laid it down
there might be spared him the self-de-
nial and long years of labor that other-
wise lay the foundation for his future
success, says Aunt Jane in Wallace's
Farmer. Most young people must begin
life with very little money or experience,
and it is to them I wish to preach.

Perhaps the income may be sufficient
to provide a nicely furnished home in a
rented house, plenty of rich food and ex-
pensive clothing, but there is nothing
left. "In the beginning." Those are
wonderful words. A new life is opening
before you; old things have passed away.
You have cut asunder the chains that
bound you to the old home. You have
embarked together alone on life's sea.
Look well how you steer the bark, lest
you become wrecked on the shoals or
reefs of expensive living and wasteful-
ness.

Begin with economy as your watch-
word. Begin by giving up all useless
expenses. Begin by being contented
with living sufficiently within your in-
come that you may lay by something
from your income each month. "In the
beginning" it is so much easier to start
right than it is to get right after the hab-
its of living have been formed. "In the
beginning" the foundation is laid for suc-
cessful ending. Begin right, end well.

After a while sickness will be sure
to come to one or both of you; added ex-
penses constantly arise, and unless you
begin to save from the start you will find
it difficult to save at all.

Don't deny yourselves every comfort
in life and become mere "money grub-
bers." Enjoy necessary comforts, but
beware of unnecessary luxuries. Learn
to be contented with what you can af-
ford, and don't worry because some
neighbor or friend has more expensive
things than you. Look well to the lit-
tle expenses.

Look Pleasant.

This is the photographer's request, but
it is good advice for everyday life. It
is so easy to get a little scowl fixed, or
to let the corners of your mouth draw
down, even when you feel comparatively
goodnatured. Some time when you are
particularly busy, and interested in your
work, get up and go to the glass, being
careful to keep your face in the same ex-
pression you were wearing. I have tried
it and been surprised to see that I did
look so stern and forbidding when I did
not feel so. When you realize that
your lips are compressing and your fea-
tures hardening, relax them and look
pleasant. Vanity, is it? Maybe so, but
it is a Christian duty to make yourself
as attractive to others as possible, espe-
cially to those of your own family. Chil-
dren particularly like to see a bright,
cheerful face, and it is possible to wear
one even when suffering physically or
mentally. And it pays.

Haven't you met people on the street
who looked so happy that you felt as if
they must have just heard good news.
It's a pity, though, that we oftener meet
sour faces. You are walking along and
you see Mrs. C., whom you know to be
a lovely Christian character, yet she
looks as cross as a bear. Probably she
is only preoccupied, or perhaps, worried,
but if only she could catch sight of her
own face!

It isn't easy always to look pleasant
when all the children at once want some-
thing different, when meals must be on
time and the baby wakes up inopportu-
nely, but it is possible. You perhaps
know people who do it—I know some.—
Exchange.

Hygienic Kitchen Walls.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

When building a new house one should
see that there are no papered walls in
the kitchen. But most of us have to
content ourselves in houses of other peo-
ple's building, and in almost every in-
stance the kitchen and pantry walls re-
quire paper.

In my own case I have solved the
problem, after years of experience, very
satisfactorily.

The walls having a rough finished
plaster, would not do for painting, as
dust and smoke would be so hard to
remove from the tiny crevices, so I first
removed the paper by wetting thorough-
ly with paste, and then covered the
walls with table oilcloth in a tiled de-
sign of pale green. The oilcloth was
put on with paste in which quite a quan-
tity of glue was mixed, and has given
no trouble by loosening. It is ideal for
the purpose and is easier cleaned than
painted plaster on varnished wood.—Mrs.
G. L. S.

Do not allow a year to pass without
planting something in the way of small
fruits or trees. A little planting of this
kind every year is desirable.



FOUR PROMISING BOYS.

Readers of Green's Fruit Grower will remember the
esteemed correspondent Mrs. Jennings, the talented and
remarkable Christian woman who was long a writer of
this magazine. The above are her four nephews, Arthur,
Tracy, Irving, and Raymond, aged 12, 10, 7, and 4 years
at the time this photograph was taken. Where will you
find four more promising boys?

Cucumber Pickles.—A subscriber of
Green's Fruit Grower asks for recipes.
These two are given by the wife of the
editor, who has made pickles after these
recipes for many years, and recom-
mends them as valuable.

Sour Cucumber Pickles.—Wash the
cucumbers, and wipe each one until dry.
Dissolve one coffee cup of salt, in one
gallon of good cider vinegar, and pour
over the cucumbers. Add half a tea-
cupful of horse radish root cut in small
pieces. Wash horse radish leaves, and
place over the top of the pickles. Put
a plate over the leaves, with a weight
on. Keep a cover over the crock.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles.—Put five
hundred (finger length) cucumbers in a
crock, six handfuls of salt, cover with
boiling water, and let stand for twenty-
four hours. Rinse thoroughly in cold
water. Put in a kettle, and cover with
vinegar and water (half of each) and
cook until the water boils. Take them
out, and put in glass jars or a crock.
Heat new strong vinegar, and add eight
ounces of cassia buds, two ounces of
whole clover, two sticks of green ginger,
(as long as your little finger), one green
pepper (chopped), five cups of brown su-
gar, two cups of mustard seed, one-half
cup of celery seed, and pour over the cu-
cumbers. (Excellent.)

Cool Work Ironing.—An acetylene gas
jet sheds a strong light on a table and
there, out of doors in the cool of the
evening breeze, a woman is ironing, says
Good Housekeeping. The irons are
heated by two tiny charcoal fires made
in earthen braziers, which resemble large
square flowerpots. Annunciata does not
need a range standing some six feet in
its stockings to heat her four irons. It
is doubtful if she has ever seen such a
range in her life, for though she is the
cook of the hotel to which is attached
a restaurant, and many people take their
meals there daily, she uses less fuel
in her cooking arrangements than the
average American family would use to
cook its simple meals. In the cool of the
morning she folded and sprinkled her
clothes, did the morning work early and
then rested. Now she sings as she works
in the fresh evening air. Although peo-
ple are dining at the stone tables in the
garden, she is as remote from them as
if she were working in a hot kitchen.

There is a lesson to be drawn from
these two pictures and that is, that we
Americans are often sacrificed at the al-
tar of our own prosperity, and go
through life wearily carrying on our
backs a load of modern improvements.

Nothing will be done well that you do
yourself if you don't know how.

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-
ing Syrup has been used by mothers for
their children while teething. Are you dis-
turbed at night and broken of your rest by
a sick child suffering and crying with pain
of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and
get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing
Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is
incalculable. It will relieve the poor little
sufferer immediately. Depend upon it,
mothers, there is no mistake about it. It
cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and
Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the
Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives
tone and energy to the whole system.
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for chil-
dren teething is pleasant to the taste, and
is the prescription of one of the oldest and
best female physicians and nurses in the
United States, and is for sale by all drug-
gists throughout the world. Price, twenty-
five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840
1904.

Do it Now! Don't Wait Until It's Too Late!

KEEP your body clean! Most people are very neat and clean in their outward appearance, but how about the inside?

Are you clean inside? And if not, how can you face the world with clean thoughts, clear intelligence, a fair, just, bright mind and get your full share of capacity for work and enjoyment?

Neglect of exercise, rich over-feeding and carelessness about stools, often leave the delicate internal mechanism in a nasty mess.

The small intestine is compelled to absorb the poison of decaying matter instead of wholesome nourishment.

The liver gets inactive; the bile doesn't "work off"; the eyes get yellow; the skin gets dead like putty and pale like dough, disfigured with boils, pimples, blackheads and liver-spots.

There's only one solution to the problem: Keep clean inside all the time. That's the answer.

If you can not diet, or keep your mechanism going by proper exercise, take Cascarets, the sweet, fragrant, harmless little vegetable tablets, that "act like exercise" on your bowels, and gently but powerfully clean out and disinfect the whole digestive canal.

A Cascaret every night before going to bed will "work while you sleep" and make you "feel fine in the morning."

If you have been neglecting yourself for some time, take a Cascaret night and morning and break up the "constipated habit" without acquiring a "cathartic habit."

Cascarets are sold by all druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c. The 10c size trial box is a neat fit for the vest pocket or lady's purse.

Be sure to get the genuine with the "long-tailed C" on the box and the letters "CCC" on each tablet. They are never sold in bulk.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Dust Spray.—I have been watching with some interest the method of dust spraying which has been practiced largely in many parts of the Western states. It has been claimed by some to be more effective than water sprays mixed with poisons, but this I have doubted. I am now getting reports that the dust spray is not so successful as many thought it might prove to be, therefore I advise the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to continue with the liquid sprays and leave the dust sprays for those who desire to experiment further along that line. One objection to dust spray is that it may, with its poisons, be taken into the lungs of the men operating it.

Collecting Eggs.—Poultry yards, houses, eggs, etc., must be kept clean. If this is done the eggs will be clean and bright. If the hen is muddy and wet when she goes to lay, she is most uncomfortable and the egg itself is soiled as soon as laid. An egg soiled may be wiped off with a damp cloth, or badly soiled eggs may be washed in lukewarm water and placed in a rack to dry. Dirty eggs sell for considerably lower price than clean ones. When collecting eggs, take care not to put too many into one basket or you may have a number of cracked ones. In cold weather eggs should be collected several times daily.

Earning \$1,000 a Day.—How would you like to earn \$1,000 a day, or \$100 a day, or even \$10 a day? In order to earn large sums of money it is necessary that you should become remarkably skillful in some one particular line of work. Sara Bernhardt, the great French actress, has returned to France carrying with her \$200,000, which sum is the net proceeds that she put in her pocket, all received from the work of 227 evenings, each evening embracing not over two hours' labor. This is nearly \$1,000 per night for this woman's work.

I would not have you become an actor or an actress. I would discourage any friend or relative from adopting this profession, but I would advise every reader of Green's Fruit Grower to attempt to become eminently skillful or proficient in some one particular line of work, for in that way only can any person ever hope to receive large pay. You need not necessarily decide to become an artist, orator, actor or an architect; it may be enough that you decide to become remarkably skillful as a fruit-grower, bee-keeper, poultry man or a farmer. But whatever you decide to do, and your decision should rest largely upon natural tendencies or ability, aim to do the work better than it has ever been done before.

ROOT GROWTH OF TREES AND PLANTS.

The average citizen is not a careful observer. He scarcely takes time to become familiar with the growth above ground of the common and useful plants such as corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, etc., much less is he apt to study root growth which is ordinarily beyond sight. Out of sight out of mind, is the old saying, but it is as necessary to understand the root growth about trees and plants as to have knowledge of the growth above the soil.

We understand the importance of root growth better when we come to consider that the roots of rye, beans, peas and wheat may extend down in the soil three to four feet, and corn and clover from six to ten feet, in favorable soils. There is scarcely any limit to the distance which the roots of trees will extend under certain circumstances. These roots seem to be possessed with intelligence, since they will stretch out a long distance toward a well where moisture can be secured, or in the direction of a manure heap where fertility abounds.

When trees are dug in the nursery, after growing there for three or four years, the tap-root is severed after transplanting. This tap-root may never again be the same as it would have been had it not been severed in the early history of the tree. Where a root is severed, it is apt to throw out laterally branches. Whether or not these branch tap-roots would be as helpful to the tree as the original or the straight tap-root, which goes far down into the soil, may be questioned. Fruit growers have long suspected that trees which have never been dug or molested, the tap-roots of which have never been severed, are longer lived than those of which the tap-roots have been cut in digging them in their early history.

It is interesting to study the root growth of grasses, shrubs and trees around a gravel or sand pit. On the border of these pits the sandy soil or gravel has slipped away leaving masses

of roots fully exposed. There are few of us but have seen on the borders of such gravel pits, no matter what the crop may be, whether of grass, plants or trees, the soil completely filled with a mass of fine roots to a considerable depth; it would seem impossible for the numerous rootlets to find sustenance thus crowded in the soil, and one would think that the moisture and fertility would be exhausted. But the soil is seldom exhausted, which shows the wonderful provision of nature for plant growth. When we consider the network of root growth beneath the potato, corn, wheat, strawberry, raspberry, or other plants, trees or vines, we can see how disastrous it is to run a plow deeply near these plants, shrubs or trees, as the plow every moment may destroy thousands of roots, thus greatly reducing the desired crop.

OUR PICNIC.

Picnics are delightful forms of recreation. There is no better place for young people to become acquainted than at a picnic. Have you ever noticed how much easier it is to converse with a friend when seated on his porch than when seated in his parlor? If we can get our friends out under the trees at a picnic, the conversation is still easier. You can scarcely say that you know a man until you have been with him on a picnic or have played some kind of a game with him. These picnics are great occasions for young people and many marriage engagements begin with the picnic. The object of society is principally, that young people may become better acquainted with one another and may have a good chance to make a wise selection of a husband or wife. This will not be conceded by many, but it is nevertheless a fact. We often call attention to the good work the churches are doing, by giving young people numerous opportunities to get together in a social way and thus become better acquainted.

There is no class who need picnics more than rural people, for the reason that they do not have so many opportunities for social intercourse, so many amusements, so many recreations, as do the people of the city. Surely unlooked for incidents may occur at a picnic. It may rain. I remember all the picnics of my long and busy life, but particularly one that occurred thirty years ago on the banks of a small glen through which flowed a noisy brook which emptied into Irondequoit bay which is an offshoot of Lake Ontario, a few miles north of Rochester. The day was one of marked beauty, scarcely a cloud obscuring the sky. Large numbers were conveyed in carryalls that would hold from twenty to fifty persons each, and after dinner the young people scattered in the woodlands and I do not doubt that many a young couple pledged their vows of constant love on that occasion; but alas as evening approached, the sky became clouded and soon rain fell in torrents. But it was impossible to quench our hilarity, and I remember the occasion all the better on account of the thorough wetting I received.

Yesterday I had another experience. My former pastor and his wife had returned after having been absent on another charge for two years, and my wife's Sunday school class and a number of their friends had decided to have a picnic six miles out of town, chartering the usual carryall carrying the entire load, embracing about forty people. Gradually the members gathered together each carrying a basket, one containing baked chicken, another baked duck, another piled up with ham sandwiches, others carrying baskets of lemons and sugar, others with pickles and salads, others with cakes, pies and baskets of doughnuts.

No more beautiful day could have been selected. The warm sun tempered by the gentle breeze, which was increased as the carryall moved along smoothly down the street. Every member was the essence of gaiety, and the pastor and his wife told many an amusing story as the four horses clattered on noisily under the crack of the driver's whip. But the trip was only half over when rain began to fall and increase steadily until it amounted to almost a cloud burst. In the carryall the seats, were placed, back to back, thus though every one carried an umbrella, the water from umbrellas was simply running down the necks of the victims who sat on the adjoining seat. It was absolutely necessary to abandon umbrellas. Then the party attempted to crawl under waterproof blankets that had been provided. In this doubled up condition, much like a partly closed jack knife, they remained as long as human endurance would permit, but finally these devices failed.

At last we reached a lone country grocery store and decided that all

should embark and wait until the storm had passed. But alas the water was pouring from the wooden awning of this grocery in a deluge something like that of an overflowing brook, and through this deluge the passengers were compelled to alight. As the rain continued with no indication of abating, it was decided to unpack the chicken, duck, doughnuts, pickles, cheese, ham sandwiches, etc., and dispatch them there, but the time had scarcely arrived for dinner and their appetites were not sharp. Then again the condition of the sandwiches and doughnuts was deplorable. They had in fact, relaxed into pretty much the same condition as before they were baked. This prosaic grocery store was not exactly the spot which a lot of romantic young people would have selected for a picnic, thus after having waited there for nearly an hour they finally took their departure in the face of a heavy storm for home.

Now there are many who will judge from this experience that this picnic was a failure, but not so. Of all the picnics this party has attended none will be remembered so long as this particular one. How could John become better acquainted with Jane, or Jane with John than to see how each conducted himself or herself during this trying ordeal? Very likely Jane acted in a creditable manner and it will not be long before the young couple are married. Therefore, hurrah for the picnic. May it live long and prosper.

Cutaway Tools for Large Hay Crops

CLARK'S Reversible Bush and Bog Plow. Cuts a track 5 feet wide, one foot deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Cutaway Harrow keeps land true, moves 1,800 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres per day.

Double Action 8 ft. Cutaway Corn Harrow. Best work.

No More Use for Plow His Rev. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 5 to 10 inches deep, 14 inches wide. All CLARK'S machines will kill witchgrass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milkweed, thistle, or any foul plant. Send for circulars.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., Higganum, Conn.

CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY. Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue. **BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,** 347 West Water St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

COILED SPRING FENCE. Closely Woven. Can not Sag. Every wire and every twist is a brace to all other wires and twists full height of the fence. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig-tight. Every rod guaranteed. **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and sold direct to farmer, freight prepaid, at lowest factory price. Our Catalogue tells how Wire is made—how it is galvanized—why some is good and some is bad. Its brimful of fence facts. You should have this information. Write for it today. Its Free. **KITSELMAN BROS.,** Box 206 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press. Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, saw mills, threshers. Catalog free. **Monarch Machinery Co., Room 105, 30 Cortlandt St., New York**

SPRAY PUMPS. TAKE OFF YOUR HAT TO THE MYERS' **25 YEARS.** The Pump that pumps easy and throws a full flow. The cheapest pump is the best pump, that's a Myers' Pump. Hay Tools & Barn Door Hangers. Send for catalogue and prices. **F. E. Myers & Bro.,** Ashland, Ohio. **ASHLAND PUMP AND HAY TOOL WORKS.**

GRAND SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER—

SENT ON APPROVAL to responsible people

Laughlin Fountain Pen

To test the merits of Green's Fruit Grower as an advertising medium we offer you your choice of

These **\$1.00** Popular Styles For Only

Postpaid to any address

(By registered mail \$6. extra)

Cut on right hand side represents our Standard Model—and cut on left represents our Self Filler Model.

Illustrations exact size. Guaranteed finest grade 14 K. Solid Gold Pen. Fitted to our new non-breakable, non-sweating holder. Guaranteed best and most satisfactory holder made.

You may try the pen a week. If you do not find it as represented, a better value than you can secure for three times this special price in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it, the extra 10 cents being for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughlin Pen.

(Not one customer in 5,000 has asked for return of money.)

Give us your dealer's name when ordering and we will include with pen (without extra charge) one of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders.

Lay this Magazine down and write now.

Address **Laughlin Mfg. Co.,** 997 Griswold Street Detroit, Mich.

the storm
water was
ing of this
like that
through
ere com-
continued
t, it was
n, duck,
m sand-
m there,
ved for
ere not
on of the
s deplor-
ked into
n as be-
salc gro-
not which
ould have
r having
our they
the face

ill judge
s picnic
f all the
none will
particu-
ne better
with John
d himself
ordeals?
reditable
g before
therefore,
live long

y Crops
sible
og Plow,
wide, one
plow a new
double ac-
arrow keeps
s 30 acres
way Corn
arrow
best work.

for Plow
flow cuts a
ne deep, 14
CLARK'S
ill witch-
d, charlock,
wer, milk-
any foul
rculars.

m, Conn.
MOUS
planted
l. Free
ck Ben,
cations, Ho.

CE
not Sag,
ry twist is
wires and
the fence.
rong, fig-
uairied—
nd some is
ence fac-
is informa-
its Free,
ROS., IN-
DIANA.

io
ress
h and ca-
sized; also
engines,
engines,
a, throu-
alog free.
L, New York

PS
ERS'
pump
a full
espect
best
yore.
toole
lang-
oals-

Bro.
ERS'
pump
a full
espect
best
yore.
toole
lang-
oals-

ERS'
pump
a full
espect
best
yore.
toole
lang-
oals-

This Day.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Improve this day, 'twill ne'er return;
And likewise some wise lesson learn.

Be prudent; let your old age find
A well-filled purse, an easy mind.

Improve this day; let none go by
Without a hearty, right good try.

This day—to-day; be not too late
To gain your share of man's estate.

By Thunder.

Like to set an' fish, by thunder,
When the cork goes bobbin' under,
An' the pole begins to double
An' the "crick" to bile an' bubble;
Then I'm paid for all my trouble.

But when I'm out all day a-settin',
An' the cork don't git no wettin',
An' it don't go bobbin' under,
An' I don't get any plunder,
Then I'm pretty mad, by thunder!
—Joe Cone in New York "Sun."

Market Gossip and the Fruit Outlook.

In Western New York Baldwin apples are dropping seriously.

Plums are a very light crop in many parts of New York state.

Apples are falling freely in New York state, but this may simply thin the fruit and not decrease the crop.

This is a department which Green's Fruit Grower will attempt to make more of in the future than in the past.

The oat crop is about the same the country over as it was last year, but not quite up to the ten year average.

The crop of potatoes is less than last year, but the prospects are about the same as last year, and about the same as the average year.

Barley promises better than the average and a little better than last year. Rye promises about the same as last year and about the same as the average year.

The latest government crop report tells us that more acres of corn were planted this year than common, and the condition of the corn crop is a little better than last year on July 1st.

The winter wheat crop promises to be a little better than even that marvelous crop of last year. The condition of spring wheat is better than the average year, and nearly as good as last year.

It is predicted that Illinois apple crop this year will amount to 2,000,000 bushels—while the normal crop of 1892 was about 1,000,000 bushels. The varieties are Ben Davis, Jonathan, Willow Twig, and Winesap.

Lake Keuka grape crop is very promising, though the weather has been rather too wet thus far. There has been much spraying in these vineyards this season. This is one of the most enterprising grape regions of New York state.

The apple crop through the country at large is not as promising as it was some weeks or months ago. The early promise of orchards, berry fields or vineyards cannot always be relied upon. There are contingencies the same as in every human enterprise, hail, frost, drought, insects, blight are always liable to make changes in conditions. It is no easy matter to learn of the conditions of even one crop, the apple crop, of this country. Those whose interest it is to keep the price of apples down, will insist that there is the promise of a marvelous crop, while the orchardist whose interest it is to make it appear that there is a small crop in order that he may get better prices, may possibly in some cases, make efforts to show greater injury than really has occurred. How fortunate it is that this country covers such a wide range and such a variety of soil and climate as to make certain a fair crop of all the fruits and all the grains that our farms produce so that there is no season of famine.

Mr. C. A. Green.—Your Mr. VanDeman has got the wrong kind of pine apples I think from what he says in your last issue. He should get the smooth Cayenne. Then he will have no trouble with the rough edges of the leaves he speaks of.—A. J. Aldrich, Orlando, Florida.

Credit is hereby given to C. D. Moses & Co. for one copyrighted photograph on first cover page of this issue. The one next below that of Commissioner Whipple.

A pear orchard properly located and intelligently handled is the best investment that a man can make.—J. R. Cornell, Newburgh, N. Y.

Fruits for Small Family.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Six years ago last fall we planted out an orchard for family use of about forty trees. We were married in last of April so as soon as we could plant them, we decided we would have the use of every kind of vegetables, fruits and berries we could grow on about an acre and half of land. I studied the catalogues well and arranged to have a few of each kind to fruit each month from June to October. First we put a wire fence around them and kept the ground worked shallow, mulched with tobacco stalks and manured with barnyard and stable manure—trimmed each year for open heads and low trees. Since the third year the only fertilizer we use is a peck of wood ashes scattered under each tree as far as limbs reach. Lost only one young tree—the rest are fine, well grown trees and from those that have borne the fruit has been of the best, good flavored and highly colored.

The peaches have borne plentifully since the third year, have them to can, use and sell in neighborhood. Although I thin the fruit we have a big pile of props we use each year, that we take from tree to tree as they ripen. For the past two years the Yellow Transparent and Winesap apples have borne about half bushel per tree. Prunus Simonii plums full, and Le Conte and Keifer pears have also borne well. I was about to forget my cherry Napoleon Bigarreau, that bore about a quart of the prettiest large fruit as I've ever seen. We are expecting great things of it in the future. I had three apricot trees; all were killed with what I took to be 'oyster shell louse, after they were three years old. None of my other trees have been affected, although they were quite close.—Maryland.

Mushroom Seeds.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—The mushroom is propagated by spores, and not by seeds. Ignorance of this horticultural fact made a former member of congress from Chicago a temporary enemy of the department of agriculture.

"Jones came to me one morning," a friend telling the story, said, "and in an angry tone remarked: 'I am going to introduce a resolution to-day.'"

"Why?"
"One of my constituents has written me three letters asking samples of seeds. Each of these were referred to the agricultural department, but they have paid no attention to them. Well, to-day I got another letter and my friend is madder than fury. He says I've got the big head, and won't pay any attention to his letters. I sent a note over with these words in it: 'If them seeds ain't sent to-day, there'll be a committee on your track to-morrow.'"

"What kind of seeds were they, Frank?"

"He wants mushroom seeds, and he's going to get them, too, or I'll know the reason why."—G. B. G.

Turtle and Alligator Farm.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The only turtle and alligator farm in Texas was situated in Lake Sabine, near Orange, doing a good business in 1902. The farm is owned and conducted by G. Powell, who has been in the business for several years and has accumulated a fortune from the sale of turtles and alligator hides. He has a large force of men employed and the breeding grounds of the lake are dragged at certain intervals for turtles and alligators.

The turtles are not fit for market when first taken from the lake. They are placed in pens built for the purpose, where they are fed for several weeks, until they are fat and in a condition for the market. This fattening process gives them great increase in weight. The alligators are killed and skinned immediately upon being taken from the water. The skins are dressed under Mr. Powell's supervision and sold in New York city and Europe for good prices. Mr. Powell keeps a good lot of alligator skins on hand. Sometimes has as many as from nine hundred to one thousand alligator skins on hand at a time.—Subscriber.

In the hardy phlox we have one of our most desirable perennials; ranging in color from a pure white to a rich, glowing scarlet including salmon, pink, violet and variegated colors. In a short time each plant is crowned with immense heads of bloom.

You sent me twenty-five Pineapple strawberry plants last year. Last week I picked two quarts of berries averaging 4-1-2 inches around. They are beautifully flavored, and are pictures to look at.—Joe Cone, Conn.

A gorilla which measured seven feet, six inches in height, and four feet in width across the shoulders, has been shot in northern Africa.



NEW STEEL ROOFING and Siding \$1.75 PER 100 SQ. FT.

Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

Metal roofing, such as we offer, is far superior to any other kind. It is easier to lay, lasts longer and costs less. No experience necessary to lay it. Just an ordinary Hatchet or Hammer—the only tools you need. This roofing at \$1.75 per 100 square feet, is our No. 15 Grade Semi-Hardened Steel, painted red two sides, perfectly flat, 34 inches wide by 34 inches long. Corrugated (as illustrated), "V" Crimped or Standing Seam costs \$1.85. We can furnish this roofing in 6 or 8 foot lengths at \$25 per square additional. We offer Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at \$2.25 per 100 square feet. At this price—except—
WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS EAST OF COLORADO
—except—
Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Prices to other points on application. Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old Building. Time has proved its enduring qualities. Thousands of Barns, Houses, Restaurants, Poultry Houses and Buildings of every kind are covered with this superior material. We guarantee satisfaction. Money cheerfully refunded if upon receipt of the material you do not find it all we represent it, or if you are not perfectly satisfied in every way just send the material back at our expense, and we will refund the purchase price. If you want quick delivery, now is the time to place your order. Send us diagram of the Building you have to cover, and we will quote you a freight prepaid price on such covering as we deem best suited for your purposes. Ask For Catalog No. 988. Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Trough, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumblings, Doors, Hardware, Goods and everything needed on the Farm or the Home. We buy our goods at wholesale and receive the sales.
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH & IRON STREETS, CHICAGO

SOME BIG DOLLAR VALUES

Many of our subscribers have told us that Green's Fruit Grower is worth to them more than one Dollar per year, and we feel sure that every paper offered in all of the following combinations is worth the publisher's price. Make your choice. Order by number. Send along your Dollar bills at our risk. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year, \$.60	All for \$1.10
No. 1.		Commercial Poultry,.....1 year, .50	
		Woman's Home Companion,.....1 year, 1.00	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$2.10	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1.10
No. 2.		American Poultry Advocate,.....1 year .25	
		Ladies' World,.....1 year .50	
		Missouri Valley Farmer,.....1 year .25	All for \$1
		The Modern Farmer,.....1 year .50	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$2.10	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1
No. 3.		Apple Specialist,.....1 year .50	
		Poultry Gazette,.....1 year .25	
		McCall's Magazine,.....1 year .50	All for \$1
		Publisher's Price,.....\$1.85	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1
No. 4.		American Queen,.....1 year .25	
		Four Track News,.....1 year 1.00	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$1.85	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1
No. 5.		American Poultry Advocate,.....1 year .25	
		New York Tribune Farmer,.....1 year 1.00	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$1.85	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1.10
No. 6.		Missouri Valley Farmer,.....1 year .50	
		Practical Farmer,.....1 year 1.00	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$2.10	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1.10
No. 7.		The Photographic Times,.....1 year 1.50	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$2.10	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1
No. 8.		Rural Home,.....1 year .25	
		Cosmopolitan,.....1 year 1.00	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$1.85	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1
No. 9.		Farm Poultry,.....1 year .50	
		Housekeeper,.....1 year .60	
		Rural Home,.....1 year .25	All for \$1.10
		Publisher's Price,.....\$1.95	
Dollar Offer		Green's Fruit Grower,.....1 year \$.60	All for \$1.10
No. 10.		Agricultural Experiments,.....1 year .50	
		American Boy,.....1 year 1.00	
		Publisher's Price,.....\$2.10	

See our Clubbing List for other publications at very low rates.
Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

TILE DRAINED LAND IS MORE PRODUCTIVE Earliest and easiest worked. Carries off surplus water; admits air to the soil. Increases the value. Acres of swampy land reclaimed and made fertile. Jackson's Round Drain Tile meets every requirement. We also make Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Side Walk Tile, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 99 Third Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BASKETS

The Standard Berry Baskets are made of cypress, wire sewed, & have no tacks in them



They are the Best for Business or for home use. Get your baskets now and be ready for the early season and a full crop. Present Price for standard quarts or pints, 100 Baskets with one 32-quart crate, 95 cents. 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; 5,000 for \$14.00; 10,000 for \$27.00. Order now and get the best baskets at the lowest price. Prices must advance as the season approaches. Climax and splint baskets for cherries, plums, and grapes. Peach baskets and crates. WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

SPECIAL PRICE ON CARLOAD LOTS.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., SUPPLY DEPT.

XUM

The Changing Year.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Naomi R. Abernethy.

You may talk of the land of sunshine,
Or the land of perpetual snow,
But what I like best, for it gives life zest,
Is a little of both here below.
There's the fury of storms in winter,
When Boreas sweeps down in his glee,
And covers so light, with his blanket of
white.
The untidy things that we see,
And creeping closely behind,
With a smile, then a sigh, then a tear,
Comes sweet, little Spring, dear, cheery,
bright thing,
The nesting time of the year.
Next comes along grand Summer,
With garlands so gay in her hair,
With glad bird song and days drowsy and
long,
And the scent of the fields in the air.
Now Autumn is crowding out Summer,
She's throwing her misty gown,
Over the hill and across the rill,
And leaving them bare and brown.
So every changing season brings to my
heart delight,
And peace and joy, without alloy,
Fill the years as they glide out of sight.

The Parcels Post.

Written expressly for Agricultural
Advertising Magazine, by James
P. Hornady.

Congress is looking with more favor on
a parcels post. Persons who have
watched the tendency of postal legisla-
tion for several years are now convinced
that a parcels post law is not far off.
The subject may be taken up in earnest
at the next session, but it is more like-
ly to receive consideration at the long
session beginning in December, 1907.
The house of representatives would have
voted for a parcels post at this session
if the opportunity had been afforded.
The representatives, as a rule, believe
in the proposed legislation because they
realize how advantageous it would be
to the people, especially to the farmers.

We are always in these days endeavor-
ing to separate intellect and manual
labor; we want one man to be always
thinking and another to be always work-
ing, and we call one a gentleman, and
the other an operative; whereas the
workman ought often to be think-
ing, and the thinker often to be work-
ing, and both should be gentlemen in the
best sense. As it is, we make both un-
gentle, the one envying, the other de-
spising his brother; and the mass of so-
ciety is made up of morbid thinkers and
miserable workers.—John Ruskin.

I Ship Direct From Factory on Approv- al at a Clean Saving of From \$10 to \$20 I PAY THE FREIGHT.



FIRST—I want you to know I am a practical Steel
Range maker of over twenty-five years' actual expe-
rience. I am responsible. You will find me rated in
Dun's and Bradstreet's r. b., which means I am per-
sonally worth \$50,000, first grade of credit.

SECOND—Better still, here is a letter from the
President of Ohio's leading bank:

CHESTER D. CLAPP, of this city, I have known for
years. He is thoroughly reliable in every way. Is a
good business man, and has the reputation of being a
practical stove and range maker, in which business he
has been very successful.—D. CARR, President National
Bank of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio.

THIRD—I will furnish you the very best Steel
Range possible to produce at the lowest possible
price. You can return the range at any time within
six months if not the peer of any range you ever saw
and satisfactory to you in every respect, and all your
money will be refunded, all freights included. In
other words I give you six months' free trial in your
own kitchen.

Ask any banker about me. He can hold your
money thirty days for you during the trial of the
range. Though, even after I receive your money,
my six months' trial holds good. Every advantage
is, in every respect, decidedly in your own hands.
Clapp's Ideal Steel Ranges are much heavier in con-
struction than others; much better bakers, use much
less fuel and last longest.

MY FREE BOOK will prove every claim I make.
It contains lists of letters from thousands of satisfied
users all over the country. Over 10,000 now in use.
Letters from all parts of the country and many other
unquestionable proofs. This book tells you all of
the good and bad points of a range. Let me mail
you one to-day.

CHESTER D. CLAPP,

205 Lynn Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.



What's in a Name?

"I wonder what Shakespeare was
thinking about when he asked, 'What's
in a name?' said Miss Catherine.
"What would we be without names?
Simply nonentities, that is all! Martha
and I name everything, from our house
to the dishpan."

Miss Catharine and Miss Martha are
the two sweet-faced maiden ladies in
the illustration. Their hair is silver and
their hearts are golden. Living above
worries and troubles their lives flow out
in sympathy to those about them. Many
a sick-room has been cheered by their
presence; many a sad heart made light-
er by their kindly counsel. The children
love them and always find toys and
wonderful cakes and crackers.

"We call our house 'Peace Cottage'
continued Miss Catherine dreamily.
"We had been living in a rented house,
but we decided that we would be much
happier in a home of our own. So we
talked about it and prayed about it, and
it seemed as if everything and every-
body helped us. We sold other property
and in less than two years, we had
'Peace Cottage.' We are sure it came in
answer to prayer, and we hope that our
home will bring peace to all who enter
its doors.

"You see the three little trees in
front. That flourishing poplar, we call
'Bolivar.' It is so vigorous, grows so
fast, and looks like a triumphant gen-
eral. The next one is 'Laddie.' We
love him, but he takes more care, and
the little one is 'Poky.' It's so slow; we
just can't make it grow.

"Fiddle is so strenuous!" said Miss
Catharine, opening the door to admit an
enthusiastic puppy. "Yes, Fiddle is an
odd name but he was given to us by an
old man who played the fiddle, and the
name seemed appropriate, somehow.

"The first cat that came to us was
Agagio. He was so hungry that we just
had to give him some scraps. I think
he must have told his friends for soon
afterwards, a scrawny maltese began to
come regularly. In courtesy we named
her 'Madam'; then came a dilapidated
black one so forlorn that we called it
'Misery,' and when still another one ap-
peared, we felt that our patience was
almost exhausted so we dubbed it 'Too
Much', then came 'Yeller' named because
of his voice and color. The next, we
shall call 'The Straw,' for I am sure
that another cat would 'break the
camel's back.' They are all tramps, so
wild that we can't get near them, but
about meal-time they peer through the
garden bushes and when a plate of
scraps is left on the back side-walk,
they emerge, each one grabs a tid-bit
and vanishes.

"We name our dishes too," added Miss
Martha. "It is such a convenience and
saves so many explanations. For in-
stance, the presiding kettle is 'The Great
Eastern.' The big brown pitcher that
we make lemonade in is 'Boss Jacob,'
after an alderman in our city; and that
plain, prim pitcher is 'The Little Old
Maid.' The blue bowl with the crack
in it that we can't break is 'Stand-by,'
and the meat grinder 'A-hash-u-er-us,'
and she smiled roguishly over her spec-
tacles.

"Gail Hamilton talks about 'the total
depravity of inanimate things,'" said

Miss Catherine. "But don't you see,
they seem more like people, and we can
have more patience with them, when
each has its name and its own individ-
uality?"

"And now Miss Martha has put 'Singer'
(that's the tea-kettle) on and we
want you to stay and have a cup of tea
with us."—Elizabeth L. Stocking.

As Eli Sees It.

Eli was chopping up an old apple tree
the other day, and was beginning to
realize that a man of 60 can't chop as
well as he could when he was only 30
years old. A young man came down
the road, climbed the fence and wanted
to know if Eli wanted to "hire a hand."
He was willing to work for \$4 a week,
and gave the name of a man he worked
for last year, so I just engaged him
for a week and turned the ax over to
him. I went over to the wood lot and
fixed up a little fence, coming back
past my assistant just at dinner time.
He had been cautioned that the wood
must be cut just 16 inches long, but
much of it was four inches longer, and
he said the ax was dull. Now, even
Ben Blaze, who got mad at Eli because
he would not vote for Ben for road
supervisor, would not accuse Eli of using
a dull ax, but we took it to the shop and
ground it. I went about some odd jobs,
and about four o'clock the new man
came leisurely down to where I was
with the news that he had broken the ax
handle. Anybody is liable to break the
ax handle, so I told him to help me clean
out a ditch along the road, and the next
morning set him to work grubbing. I
furnished him a new Keen Kutter
hitchcock, with a handle of hedge wood,
and you can have my new \$1.48 hat if
he did not break that handle before ten
o'clock. In the afternoon we drove some
fence posts and he dropped one post on
my pet corn, and just as we got the last
post securely driven he made a parting
stroke and broke the maul handle.

The next morning it was snowing, so
he took his wages and went to town. I
went in after dinner and found him
chuck full of drugstore whisky, and told
him he need not come back. I also told
the town marshal that it was no use to lock
him up, for he would surely break the
calaboose. He was a good hand, but
for his careless ways, and there are
hundreds like him all over the land.—
"Rural World."

Epileptic Pills.

Take sulphate of lime, 60 grains; rhu-
barb, 30 grains; ipecac, 30 grains; cay-
enne, 60 grains. Make into sixty pills
with extract of Hyosclamus.

Dose, one pill night and morning for
one week, then leave off for a week, and
then resume again, and so on every other
week. An important remedy and has
cured many cases of epileptic fits, when
taken in early stages.

Sent to Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs.
E. T. Brown, copied from a rare medical
book. See your physician before using.
—Editor.

Many a man would be glad of an op-
portunity to decorate the grave of an
enemy.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post
Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Pub-
licly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati,
Ohio, well and favorably known in that
city as a learned physician—a graduate of
the Cincinnati Pulte Medical College, and
of the London, (Eng.) Hospital, has dis-



covered a remedy to suc-

cessfully treat Bright's
Disease, Diabetes and
other kidney troubles,
either in their first, in-
termediate or last
stages. Dr. Mott says:
"My method arrests the
disease, even though it
has destroyed most of
the kidneys, and pre-
serves intact that por-
tion not yet destroyed.

The medicines I use neutralize the poisons
that form a toxine that destroy the cells
in the tubes in the kidneys."
The Evening Post, one of the leading
daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing
of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would
be willing to give a public test to demon-
strate his faith in his treatment, and prove
its merits by treating five persons suffer-
ing from Bright's Disease and Diabetes,
free of charge, the Post to select the cases.
Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and
twelve persons were selected. After a most
critical chemical analysis and microscopic
examination had been made, five out of
the twelve were decided upon. These cases
were placed under Dr. Mott's care and re-
ports published each week in the Post. In
three months all were discharged by Dr.
Mott as cured. The persons treated re-
gained their normal weight, strength and
appetite and were able to resume their
usual work. Anyone desiring to read the
details of this public test can obtain copies
by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott
an international reputation that has
brought him into correspondence with peo-
ple all over the world, and several noted
Europeans are numbered among those who
have taken his treatment and been cured,
as treatment can be administered effec-
tively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those
who are suffering with Bright's Disease,
Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever,
and will be pleased to give his expert
opinion free to those who will send him a
description of their symptoms. An essay
which the Doctor has prepared about kid-
ney troubles and describing his new method
of treatment, will also be mailed by him.
Correspondence for this purpose should be
addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D.,
319 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

"GREEN'S"

Do you know Green?

—Chas. A. Green, the man who
losing his fortune as Bank Presi-
dent in the panic of 1873, retired
to a farm and succeeded as a fruit
grower.

Well, Green is the head of GREEN'S NUR-
SERY CO., Proprietor of "GREEN'S FRUIT
GROWER," and an admitted authority
the world over on fruits.

He has mastered his business by 30 years
good hard digging, and what he knows he
has put into a book, which you may get free,
if you ask for it.

This book of Green's is filled with good big
illustrations, and practical information
about growing Apples, Peaches,
Plums, Grapes, Berries, etc., and how to get
the best results, whether you are growing
for pleasure or profit.

It explains how you can secure bargains in
Asparagus Plants, Poplar and Apple trees,
new hardy Roses, Blackberries, Grapes and
other specialties for which Green is famous.
So, if you want this valuable catalog and a
copy of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER"—Free
—just say so on a postal card and they will
come at once. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
444 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.

ABOUT THE SOUTH

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illus-
trated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Depart-
ment of the

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

In which important questions are tersely answered
in brief articles about

**Southern Farm Lands,
Mississippi Valley Cotton Lands,
Truck Farming, Fruit Growing,
Stock Raising, Dairying,
Grasses and Forage, Soils,
Market Facilities
and Southern Immigration**

along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo
& Mississippi Valley railroads, in the States of
Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana,
including the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi.

Send for a free copy to J. F. MERRY, General
Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R., Manchester, Iowa.
Information concerning rates and train service
to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of
agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

S. G. HATCH, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere

Send for a free copy to J. F. MERRY, General
Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R., Manchester, Iowa.
Information concerning rates and train service
to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of
agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

Consolidated Portrait & Frame Co.,
390-304 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

Forestry Notes Continued.

WALNUTS.

The common walnuts that are seen in the market are of the species, *Juglans regia*, that has been in cultivation for many centuries and was brought here from Europe. It often bears the name English walnut but it is of Persian origin, so far as we can learn. There is considerable difference between the varieties of this species, but the most of them are not hardy enough to endure the climate of our Northern States, especially that part of the country lying north of Tennessee and Arkansas and between the Alleghany and Rocky mountain ranges. The climate there is too changeable, perhaps, rather than too cold, and after repeated trials it is now well proved that none of the varieties will succeed there. The same fact exists, but in a more limited degree, east of the Rocky mountains and entirely south to the Gulf of Mexico. Nowhere in all that part of our country are there any walnut orchards, and rarely single trees, that have proved successful; although our native walnuts are perfectly at home over the entire territory, except in the most northern parts. However, there are a few trees of the Persian walnut that have proved to be hardy and fruitful in the eastern states; even as far north as New York, and it is to be hoped that they will be propagated by grafting and prove generally successful. In all the cases of success the trees are chance seedlings, so far as I know, and not any of the named varieties of known merit. It may be that some of the latter will be found to succeed after sufficient trial. At least, it is very reasonable to suppose that the time will come when there will be plenty of good walnuts of this type grown all over the main part of our country. It may be from crosses made between the several species of walnuts, some of which will combine the good points of all, or enough of them to satisfy the requirements of the case.

One of the main causes of unfruitfulness in the walnut, and other nut and fruit trees, is lack of pollination, and this comes from the flowers of the two sexes not appearing at the same time. This is particularly true of solitary trees, and by the association of different varieties this is likely to pass away; the male catkins of one coming out at the right time for the stigmas of the other.

On the Pacific coast the Persian walnut is eminently successful in many places. There are large orchards of it in the valleys of California. In Oregon, Washington and adjoining regions there is now a very decided awakening to the fact that this nut is a success there. Until lately there have been but few of the trees grown there, although they are hardy and fruitful. I visited one orchard of over 100 acres in Western Oregon in which there were large trees bearing good nuts abundantly. Although some seedlings are very good grafted or budded to Mayette, Franquette and Preparatiens are usually better and surer to bear good nuts.

The best stock for the Persian walnut is the wild California species, *Juglans californica*, but the eastern species, *J. nigra*, is also quite suitable and may, in time, prove to be better than the former. Still another species, *J. rupestris*, that is native in Western Texas and New Mexico, is said to make an excellent stock for the Persian walnut.

The Japanese and Manchurian walnuts are of little value for their nuts and should not be planted except as ornamentals, for which purpose they are very good.

The native black walnut of the Central and Eastern states has produced some varieties with very good nuts, but none of them have been propagated by grafting, except in the most limited way. The future may have something valuable in store for us from this noble species of the walnut family, besides its valuable timber, but so far, the nuts, although of good flavor, bring a low price in market. The same is true of our native and more northern species, *J. cinerea*, which is usually called butternut. Its nuts are delicious in flavor, but there is too much shell for the amount of kernel they contain, and this is difficult of extraction.

THE HICKORIES.

Of the hickory family there is one species, the pecan, known to science as *Hicoria pecan*, that is pre-eminent the best nut that grows in America. It is native in the Mississippi valley only. Its choice varieties are now being propagated and planted very extensively. It is only suitable to the Southern states, although it grows naturally as far north as Iowa, but only in the alluvial lands. Where cotton will not grow profitably the pecan should not be planted, except

it be a tree or two for the sake of variety, because the choice varieties are too tender and late in ripening to suit a cold climate and short growing season. It may be that there will be valuable varieties discovered or originated that will be suitable for the more Northern states. Only grafted or budded trees of known merit should be planted, for seedlings are exceedingly variable and untrue to the original type. Stuart, Van-Deman, Pabst, Moneymaker, and President are well tested varieties. Of these Moneymaker is the most likely to prove valuable in the more northern sections of the pecan growing area.

The Little Shellbark hickory, *Hicoria ovata*, of the Northern states bears excellent nuts and is well worth growing. Some of the best varieties have been named and are propagated to a small extent. Hales, Milford and Rice are some of the best kinds known. None of the other species of hickory are worthy of propagation for their nuts, although there are several and of wide distribution, naturally.

THE CHESTNUTS.

Our native chestnut, *Castanea Americana*, is of very wide natural distribution, eastward from Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, where it makes a stately forest tree and bears nuts of good quality in great abundance. But the European and Japanese species bear a much younger age and the nuts are very much larger, although not of so good flavor as our native chestnuts. They are intergrafted without much difficulty, when the right methods are known. The best named varieties should be grown, only, and of these Paragon has long been the leading one. It is very good, but lately a variety called Rochester has come to my attention and it seems to be the best of all, because of its vigor of tree, heavy bearing and the size and quality of the nuts. It is, like all of the best varieties, of the European type.

THE HAZELS.

We have three species of native hazels and all of them bear nuts of good quality, but they are small, and therefore not so desirable as the kinds we buy in the stores under the name of filberts. The latter is the European hazel, *Corylus avellana*, and, unfortunately, it does not succeed in the greater part of America. There is a fungus disease that preys upon the wood of the bushes and causes debility, and finally, their death or serious injury. On the Pacific coast there is no trouble of this kind with the filberts and all of the best varieties grow there as well as in Europe. This is especially true in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, where I have seen the very best of filberts and gathered them.

H. E. Vandeman.

AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.



E. C., writes Aunt Hannah, that she has met a young man who seems to take quite an interest in her, but she feels that she did not encourage him as she should although she was attracted to him at the time. Since then her affection has increased but now he has left home and does not correspond with her or pay her particular attention. She wants to know how to win him back.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: Many young girls make too much of very slight attentions given them by young men. In every locality there are men who wait upon young ladies simply to while away a pleasant hour without any serious intention of marriage. This fact should be better understood by young girls. Then again there are young men who are earnestly seeking for a wife who may wait upon a girl for months or even a year or two hoping that the acquaintance may ripen into love, only to find that it does not; then they withdraw leaving the girl's life blighted. In other words, do not be too sure of a young man's intentions until a proposal of marriage is actually received.

A Loveless Wife: A subscriber says that he courted a pretty girl whom he knew well and was engaged to her, but just before the time for their marriage he saw evidence that she cared more for another man. He withdrew his attentions but was urged by both the girl and her mother to renew the intimacy, thus they were married. He has since learned that she has never cared anything for him. She has been a good mother to her children but has made her husband very unhappy, and now she has made plans to leave her home and husband forever. This man loves his wife knowing that she does not love

him. He feels that his pleasure in life is ended. He is indeed miserable and asks for advice.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: If you and your wife are sensible people it is possible by sitting down quietly and attempting to reason together you may come to some understanding that will add to the happiness of both. It needs no argument to prove that the best thing you can do is to make up your minds to live pleasantly together, making the most of each other and your present situation. A wife may think that she can leave her home and her children and find happiness elsewhere, but this is an error which she will awaken to later if she leaves her home and children. If she is a good woman she cannot live happily without them. Neither can you live without your home and children, and you will be happier with your wife with you even though you cannot make her love you, providing she will do what she can in the way of reason to make your home comfortable and agreeable. If you are linked to a woman who has no common sense, who is altogether unreasonable and who wants to do impossible things your condition is indeed a sad one and I see nothing for you to do but to put up with her eccentricities and make the most of them. I have known such women to leave home and children, but in most instances they were very glad to come back and were better wives ever after.

I ask your permission to publish your letter without giving your name or your post-office, as your experience will be helpful to many others.

Grey Hair: In reply to Silver King, I will say that when the hair first shows a tendency to turn gray, if it is moistened once a week with the following combination the hair will return to its natural color: 1 drachm powdered sulphur, 1 drachm sugar of lead, 2 ounces glycerine, 1 pint rainwater. All to be well shaken up before applying. Or you can apply Hall's or Ayer's Hair Restorer, which are similar. Some people object to applying sugar of lead, which is the active ingredient, but if not used excessively I do not think it will be harmful. I have known it to be used for years without injury to health.

Free \$1.00 Coupon

ENTITLING ANYONE WITH

RHEUMATISM

to receive prepaid, Free to Try, a regular Dollar pair of Magic Foot Drafts and valuable new book (in colors) on rheumatism.

Name _____

Address _____

Only one trial pair to one address.

If you have rheumatism cut out this free dollar coupon and send it to us with your name and address plainly written on the blank lines. Return mail will bring you—free to try—a Dollar pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for rheumatism. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe. They are curing cases of 30 and 40 years suffering, after doctors and baths and medicines had failed. Send us the coupon today. When the Drafts come, try them. If you are satisfied with the benefit received—then you can send us One Dollar. If not, we take your simple say so, and the Drafts cost you absolutely nothing. Aren't they worth trying on that basis? Our faith is strong that they will cure you, so cut out and send the coupon today to Magic Foot Draft Co., 879 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money—just the coupon.

Manufacturers of all kinds of fruit baskets and crates. Write for Catalogue and Price List.

WEBSTER BASKET COMPANY, Box 431. Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y.

The Ideal Apple Barrel Layer

Is a Perfect Cushion, and makes an attractive looking Package when opened. We have Stock on Hand at all times for Prompt Shipments. Get our prices before placing orders elsewhere.

The Hinde & Dauch Paper Company,
SANDUSKY, OHIO. NEW YORK.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

You Can Own Your Farm in the Southwest



The light shaded portions represent very fertile sections in the Southwest.

The price of good rich land in the Southwest is so low that you can own a big farm there without investing much money, or mortgaging the place. Land that is the equal of land in the older states now sells for a small fraction of the cost of land in your locality. It will raise as big, or bigger crops than you are now raising, and you will get bigger prices for what you raise. This condition will not remain long; thousands are going to the Southwest every month, and it will not be long before the demand for good land will force up the prices.

Now is Your Opportunity!

You can sell your present farm—pay off the mortgage and have enough left to buy a big farm in the Southwest that will make you independent in a few short years.

The "Coming Country" Free!

The "Coming Country" is a very interesting paper published monthly and devoted to the Southwest. It will post you on conditions in the Southwest better than anything that you could read. I'll be glad to have the publisher place your name on the mailing list and send you a free copy of the paper regularly for one year. Write now to

S. G. LANGSTON, Sec'y., M. K. & T. Land Bureau, 316 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FRUIT GROWERS' NECESSITIES

EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR PLANTING, GROWING, HARVESTING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

Sprayers
Spray Supplies
Baskets
Barrel Headers
Fruit Parsers

Slicers
Bleachers
Evaporators
Canners
Cider Mills

Pruning Knives
Pruning Saws
Pruning Hooks
Snagging Shears
Budding Knives

Grape Vine Holders
Grafting Knives
Grafting Wax
Raffia

Plows
Barrows
Rollers
Planters
Seeders

Woods
Cultivators
Hoeing Machines
Garden Tools
Catalogue Free

Many years experience enables us to make a wise selection from the many makes and to offer our patrons only the very best. By special arrangement with the makers we are able to offer everything needed at very low prices.

Write us to-day about whatever you need and let us quote you a price.

PREPAID TO YOUR STATION.

Address: GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. Supply Dept.

A Hay-Fever and Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Hay-Fever and Asthma in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of many years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others many Ministers of the Gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Mr. J. W. Broadhead, No. 180 First Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., wrote Jan. 24th: "I suffered several years with Hay-Fever and Asthma; Physicians did me no good, but Himalaya, the Kola Compound, cured me. W. H. Kelley, 317 48th St., Newport News, Va., writes Jan. 23d: "Wasa helpless invalid and was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma, by Himalaya after 15 years' suffering. Mrs. J. E. Kordyke, of Hill City, Kan., writes Jan. 26th: "Had Hay-Fever and Asthma for ten years and could get no relief until cured by Himalaya. Mr. D. L. Glasse, 128 Morris St., Philadelphia, writes Jan. 16th: "Doctors did me no good, but Himalaya cured me. Hundreds of similar letters have been received by the importers, copies of which they will be pleased to send you. To prove to you beyond doubt the wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 171 McNamee Building, Cincinnati, O., will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of this paper who suffers from Hay-Fever or Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise all such sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it."

I Can Sell Your Real Estate or Business

NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED
Properties and Business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

If You Want to Buy

any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere, at any price, write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

DAVID P. TAFF,
THE LAND MAN,
415 KANSAS AVENUE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GINSENG culture is the "Only Way" to make big money on little capital. One acre is worth \$25,000, and yields more Revenue than a 100-acre farm with one-tenth the work. My natural method of culture and Co-operative Plan enables you to take life easy and live in comfort on the large income from a small garden. Write to-day. T. H. SUTTON, 800 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

SAVE YOUR BACK
Save time, horses, work and money by using an
Electric Handy Wagon
Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 87, Quincy, Ill.

"I Go Fishing"

Many of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower must be fond of the sport. To get from it the fullest enjoyment one must have a good fishing outfit. We have a stock of this kind and will supply you so cheaply that you will not realize the expense. Our outfit contains a three-jointed rod, a reel, an 84 ft. line, three double gut snell hooks and sinkers. For only \$1.25 we will send the above fishing outfit and extend your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower one year. Stock is limited—so you will need to act promptly. Address
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Whitehouse Patent Knockdown Apple Barrels

Apple growers should buy direct from us and save dealer's profits. Our standard size knockdown apple barrel has no superior and is cheaper when sold direct to consumer. Any boy can set them up with a little practice. No heating or trussing required, and can be put up a great deal quicker than the ordinary barrel. Try a sample carload. Can ship anywhere. Address **WHITEHOUSE BARREL CO.,** Factory—Nashville, Tenn. Columbia, Tennessee.

How to Convert Swampy and Boggy Land into Fertile and Productive Soil.

Every farmer, every land owner, who has a boggy or swampy piece of ground may learn, without cost, how to reclaim it and make it profitable at little expense. John H. Jackson, 90 Third Avenue, Albany, N. Y., has published a thoroughly practical treatise on drainage, and he will send this little book free to anyone who is interested. The theory of aerated soil, which is treated with great clearness in this helpful book, will be very interesting to all who have not examined the subject. Practical experience demonstrates that the drained land is made very productive through the liberal admission of air and the carrying off of surplus moisture. The increase in the value of land after the laying of the tile will more than repay the cost of draining. If you have reclaimable land write to-day for a copy of this interesting book.

FOR SALE—Cheap! Fruit farm of 70 acres, near Zanesville, O. 3300 trees, 20 acres berries. Address **Neerose Smith,** Hopewell, Buckingham Co., O. R. 12 Box 71.

I WANT TO TELL ALL who are afflicted with Asthma and Hay Fever what cured me after 45 years of suffering. Write me and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. **G. F. ALEXANDER,** EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

LION BRAND
TRADE MARK
GRAFTING WAX

Price of Grafting Wax, 1/4 lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 25c. Postpaid, 25c. " 40c."
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEATH TO BEAVERS
Guaranteed
NEWTON'S BEAVER AND COON CURE
A VETERINARY SPECIFIC.
14 years' use. One to two cans will cure Beavers. \$1.00 per can. 1/4 dealers or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Company, Toledo, O.

A Stroll Around the Nursery and Fruit Farm.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I expect that many of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower have never had the opportunity to visit a large nursery and fruit farm, so let us imagine that on this bright morning, having spent fifteen minutes looking through the large packing house and cellars are just starting for the stroll.

Near the office is row after row of roses in full blossom. General Jaqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, John Keynes, and other dark beauties make a surprising show, with Mrs. John Laing, Magna Charta, Paul Neyron, pinks, and Margaret Dickson, Coquette des Alps, Madame Plantier and other whites, and La France, what a delightful rose. The Rambler rose is later; the white and the pink have been in bloom several days, but Crimson and Dorothy Perkins do not yet show a blossom, but have hundreds yes, thousands of well developed buds.

Here several rows of the Live-Forever rose, two years old, and a sight never to be forgotten, perhaps thousands upon thousands of buds and blossoms, the rows looking like long pink sheets.

Here is a two-acre strawberry patch, and the pickers are busy, about thirty of them, doing their best to earn from one to two dollars each to-day. Let us sample the berries; there are Corsican, Jessie, Pineapple, Senator, and every ripe berry gives out an invitation to be picked.

On our right are thousands of Silver and Sugar Maples eight to ten feet high, ready for fall digging, and here an assortment of flowering shrubs. The blossoms of the lilacs and some of the early blooming Spiraea have dropped, but the Deutzia and Wiegela show beautifully to-day. Farther on is the main peach orchard; Elberta, Crosby, the Crawford, Champion and many others show an abundance of fruit to the tree. The soil has been recently plowed and not a weed is seen except in the rows and these will be cleaned out soon.

This peach orchard is on an eminence, and being a clear morning we can see for many miles. West of the peach orchard will be noted acres of one and two-year old currants, gooseberries, apple, pear, etc., also about 75,000 seedling fruit stocks for the season's budding. Here are several men cultivating. There are no weeds to be seen, but the soil would crust over and become hard unless frequently stirred. At the farther end of the lot is seen a gang of some ten men hoeing.

There is a field of Eldorado and Minnesota blackberries. Never have we seen anything that equalled this field for a promising crop. To the right are several small fields of rye cut and shocked. This rye crop is used for baling trees in the fall and spring. Farther on are several plots of spring set strawberry plants, and also others of last fall's setting; these have been cultivated ten times and hoed three times already this season. It pays to give good cultivation.

Two and 3-year-old apples, pears, plums, etc., there are lots of them; these have been plowed and cultivated, cultivated and plowed until some of the men are getting tired of tree blocks, but it has been dry until the past few days and it would have been poor policy to have treated them otherwise.

Here we are back on the old nursery and looking up into the apple trees. A good crop seems probable. The spraying has been thorough. Every tree has been sprayed three times. There are about 150 varieties in the orchard.

More one, two and three-year-old trees, more currants, gooseberries and strawberries, a promising vineyard of Worden, Diamond, Regal, Charles A. Green, Brighton, and other good grapes; acres of currants and gooseberry stools kept for propagation purposes; black raspberries for picking—black raspberries for fall digging. Scores of rows of young evergreens, and we begin to think that there is no end to it. To the east are seen two three-horse teams plowing old sod. We will work the soil and sow cowpeas or buckwheat for turning under. But we hope to visit the nursery four miles distant where are grown asparagus in 100,000 lots, peach trees, grape vines and other things that delight in a light rich soil, and so we will stop here and have dinner.—E. H. Burson.

Fall the Right Time.—The practice of procuring fruit trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the cooler and less fickle weather and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter.

Massacre of the Jews.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Some things seem never to be explained. When I was a boy I read about the war between the Orangemen and Catholics. I was told that one day the armed Catholics would attack the unarmed Orangemen and slaughter them in large numbers, and that another day, the armed Orangemen would attack the unarmed Catholics and destroy them in large numbers. The question I asked in vain was, why were not both Orangemen and Catholics armed on the same day; why they did not fight each other like intelligent creatures rather than to flee unarmed before an armed foe.

The same question arises in my mind when I read of the massacre of the Jews in Russia. On several occasions armed mobs have attacked the Jews in their homes or on the streets and have slaughtered them in large numbers not sparing even the women and children. We are told that the Jews on every occasion were unarmed, that they fled wildly for the woods, cellars or other retreats but were overtaken and slain, after which their houses and stores were plundered of all valuables.

Since this massacre of the Jews has occurred time and again in Russia, why is it that the Jews do not arm themselves and prepare for an attack by barricading their houses to some extent or better still, why do not these persecuted people withdraw entirely from the country in which their property and lives are not protected by the government?

Yellow Jacket is Not the Hornet.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: There are several species of the true Yellow Jacket, one of which is very appropriately named *Vespa diabolica*. The more common one is *Vespa vulgaris*, while the scientific name of the Hornet which we find most common as a paper maker is *Vespa maculata*. Thus you see they belong to the same family *Vespidae*, and the same genus *Vespa*, but to a different species. Their habits may differ considerably. I am of the general opinion that the Yellow Jacket is the one which destroys the fruit, punctures grapes, etc., and these punctures are followed by bees which suck out the juices, and the bees get the blame for making the original injury, which they do not do. It is well known that the Hornets eat house flies and other insects, but the Yellow Jacket is not proven to have such habits.—H. A. Surface, Div. of Zoology, Pa.

The general outlook for fruit the country over seems to be fully up to the average or in advance. Strawberries were not a full crop; raspberries were better than ordinary; blackberries are a heavy crop. Better prices are being paid for the various small fruits so far this season than in previous years. The Red Cross currant crop at Green's fruit farm, embracing many tons, was sold to one firm at 5 1-2c per pound. The strawberry crop averaged nearly 10c per quart and the raspberries nearly as much. Peaches at Green's fruit farm promise a heavy crop. Baldwin apples are dropping.

Fall Planting.—Yes, I advise fall planting. I plant largely myself every fall. Do not plant peach trees in the fall for they are not entirely hardy. Grape vines, blackberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes, apple pear and hardy cherry trees are the items that can be planted in the fall those things which are hardy. But even roses can be planted safely in the fall, if after planting they are banked up a foot high to protect them during the winter. I would not plant strawberry plants in the late fall. After planting, I bank up around each tree and cover each plant or vine with a small forkful of straw litter.

Death of T. S. Hubbard.

Mr. Charles A. Green: In looking over Mr. T. S. Hubbard's mail I find your letter of July 17th and it is my painful duty to inform you that Mr. Hubbard passed away very suddenly July 6th. Yours with respect, Caroline Hubbard, Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. Hubbard has long been a successful fruit grower.

About God.—By searching we cannot find God nor can we see our spiritual abode, but as He reveals Himself to us we love and trust Him. When His still small voice has directed our way we will learn to have faith in His great power that reaches beyond the grave.—A. E. R.

Grief sharper sting doth borrow
From regret:
But yesterday is gone and shall its sorrow
Unfit us for the present and the morrow?
Nay; bide a wee, an' dinna fret.

Speaking of strawberries, Dr. William Boteler in 1617 said: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but he never did." Since then a goodly number of people have believed as did the learned physician, but now a Buffalo practitioner says that the strawberry is the most dangerous edible berry in existence, as it causes insanity, as the statistics of the season will show. Perhaps it does, but if so it must be among those who don't get any. The strawberry is a most delicious fruit at any time, but at the height of the season in this vicinity, where can a better berry be found than in one fresh from Irondequoit about a few weeks from now?

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1906 model. Write for Special Offer.
1904 & 1905 Models \$10 to \$27
1906 Models \$7 to \$12
All makes and models, good as new \$3 to \$8
We ship on approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL.
Tires, coaster-brakes, sundries, etc. at half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalog. Write at once.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. A-45 Chicago

Y ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 5-C, free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 11 MONMOUTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT
and send 4 Heavy Wheels, Steel Tire on - \$7.75.
With Rubber Tire, \$18.50. 1 mfg. wheels \$4 to 4 in. tread. Top Ruggies \$2.25. Harness \$1.25. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels \$2.75. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

\$5 ARTIFICIAL STONE
Better than the real. Moulds and full directions for only five dollars—important to farmers and others interested in cheap building material. Address Buffalo Concrete Stone and Brick Co., foot Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MY WIFE WANTS YOU
TO SELL HER OUR FRUIT JAR OPENER. It's a dandy. Opens the tightest fruit jar. Holds and closes jars tight when hot. Pays for itself first evening day. Sells at sight. Agents make \$1.00 an hour. Sample postpaid, 60c. Money refunded. Big commission. Information and circulars free.
THE SELWELL CO., 112 W. JACKSON BOUL., CHICAGO, ILL.

Darken Your Gray Hair

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar, salt, nitrate, silver, copper, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, bark and flowers. **PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT.** It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.
OZARK HERB CO., Box 31, St. Louis, Mo.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

A 1 CENT STAMP will bring you my cigar catalogue giving wholesale prices and cuts of 17 brands of Fine Cigars from \$1.85 per 100 up.

PERRY CIGAR WORKS, BELFAST, MAINE.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

GREEN'S
Wedding Announcement
He loved the girl very much,
That was his business.
She loved him just as well,
That was her business.
They decided to be married,
That was their business.
They will need Vines, Plants and Trees for their garden,
That's OUR business.

We have a surplus of Asparagus plants, Poplar and Apple trees. Send for free catalog; also Fruit Magazine.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

What to do With the Old Strawberry Plantation.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

If the plants are vigorous and have borne a good crop the past season it may pay to let the plantation stand over another year with the hope of getting at least a partial crop without much expense, but positive dependence should not be placed upon this old bed, therefore a new bed of strawberries should be set out each year by every person who loves strawberries. I have known an old plantation to be left over without the least hoeing or cultivation or weed pulling. Surely the grass and weeds will grow up in this bed and yet the bed produced a large amount of fine fruit the next season. Whether a bed will pay to stand over or whether it will produce a crop next year depends largely upon the vigor of the variety. Some varieties of strawberries are so feeble in growth they cannot combat weeds and grass, therefore these varieties should not be permitted to stand over as a rule. But extra strong growing varieties like Jessie, Corsican, Glen Mary, Brandywine and Dunlap will often bear a continuous crop year after year for three or four years.

Where strawberries are grown by the acre in matted rows, it is the practice to plow between each row immediately after the strawberries are picked, turning a thin furrow away from each side of the row into the pathway, leaving a narrow strip 6 to 8 inches wide in the center of the old row. This plan works fairly well, but I have found that the most vigorous plants in the matted row are along the borders, and that if these borders are turned over with plow the poorest plants are left to renew the plantation. For this reason I simply plow a furrow on one side of each row, plowing the single furrow wider, aiming to leave one side of the old row undisturbed to renew the plantation. After plowing the cultivator is run between the rows often making the soil fine and pliable. Then men with hoes are set to work cleaning out grass and weeds and cutting out some of the remaining plants in the row; then the cultivators are kept going, and if the soil is impoverished, a dressing of from 200 to 500 pounds per acre of a commercial fertilizer, the same kind you apply to wheat or corn, can be sown broadcast. If the season is moist and favorable, new plants will be formed along these rows before fall.

Yes, you can destroy the leaf roller and other insect pests also the seeds of many weeds by burning over the old strawberry bed. A little straw scattered over the bed, the mass being lighted on the windward side on a windy day, will soon leave simply the blackened surface over the plantation, but the roots and buds are seldom injured. Simply enough straw should be provided to carry the flames over the bed, but if the plantation is not isolated, and if there is any possibility or danger of the fire being carried to fence corners, adjacent buildings or fields of grain, give up the idea of burning over the strawberry patch, since it is not at all essential.

Fall Planting for the Bush Fruits.—I have practiced fall setting for over twenty-five years. My worst failures have invariably been from spring setting. My reason for fall setting the much earlier start in the spring is one can usually fit the ground better, and one is surer of fresh stock that has not been kept in cellars or heeled in through winter. There is a marked difference between fall and spring setting of the black raspberry. The fall set will be nearly a month ahead, and the first crop with me is nearly double. A neighbor produced ninety bushels one year from fall setting from one acre of ground. I have never known spring setting to yield half of that amount. I usually set in November, or after the frost has killed the leaves. Red raspberries and blackberries do equally as well, provided they have branch roots to prevent the frost lifting them out of the ground. I cut off all the canes from the roots and cover the hills well, and, if possible, put a forkful of manure on the hill, and remove it in the spring. Should any plants fail, they can be set in the spring. I have learned from watching for several years that we are liable to have a dry spell about the time one is ready to set out plants, and many fail to grow, whereas the fall set will begin to grow and get the roots well established so the plants will stand a dry spell without loss. Currants and gooseberries are better set in the fall. They bud very early, often before the ground can be fitted. I have set them in the fall, and had them bear the following year.—Onondaga County, New York, Correspondence "Rural New Yorker."

With man, character is destiny.

My Experience With Bees.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In 1903 I bought one swarm in the fall and the next spring I placed them ten rods from my house among some bushes where they would be shady and undisturbed. They did not swarm that summer. The next year they swarmed once. In 1905 the two hives gave me three new additional swarms. This spring I did not examine them as I ought and soon discovered there were two hives that were silent. I opened them and found in one hive the bees had died leaving about twenty pounds of honey, and the other swarm had died for want of honey. This left me with three swarms. June 9th I found a swarm in an apple tree. In an hour this swarm went back into one of the hives. In five days they came out, and I bought me a queen catcher and put the queen in with them and they stayed all right in their new hive. June 19th the same hive sent out the second swarm. June 20th the same hive sent out the third swarm; June 23d the same hive sent out the fourth swarm; June 25th the same hive sent out the fifth swarm, and my other two hives sent out one each. Now I have eight new swarms of bees and I think the hives will swarm again. Can any one beat this record?—Nelson Stanthwick, State of Washington.

Ginseng (Panax Zinguefolium.)

Ginseng has a thick, soft whitish bulbous root, from one to three inches long—generally two or three roots to a stalk—with wrinkles running around it, and a few small fibres attached. It has a peculiar, pleasant, sweetish, slightly bitter aromatic taste. The stem or stalk grows about a foot high, is smooth, round, of a reddish green color, divided at the top into three short branches, with three to five leaves to each branch, and a flower-stem in the center of the branches. The flower is small and white, followed by a large red berry, found growing in most of the states in rich shady soils.

Medical Properties and Uses.—The root is a mild tonic nervine, and somewhat stimulant and diuretic, and may be used either in substance, decoction or tincture—most commonly used in bitters, along with other articles. It is useful in nervous debility—weak digestion and feeble appetite as a stomachic and restorative. It is considered a very valuable medicine for children and has been recommended in asthma, palsy and nervous affections generally. Dose—of the powdered root, from one to two teaspoonfuls, in a little sweetened hot water; of the decoction, from a fourth to half a tea-cup full two or three times a day.—E. T. Brown.

What's the Matter With the Farm Boy?

How to secure farm help, is one of the most vital questions before the farmers of the country to-day, says "Farming" for June. Wherever one goes, he finds that every farmer is deficient in the proper kind of help on the farm, and that many farmers are hampered and prevented from doing the best work possible for lack of efficient help.

Twenty-five years ago this difficulty did not confront the farmers to anything like the extent existing to-day. Then, the boys of the families remained on the farm, and were not above aiding their fathers in their farm work. The daughters were satisfied to help their mothers in the dairy and kitchen and to join with the men and boys on the farm in milking the cows and doing the chores.

Editor with a Gun.—The editor of a Kansas paper states that he borrowed a Winchester rifle recently, and started up the street to deliver the weapon to its owner. The delinquent subscribers got it into their heads that he was on the warpath, and everyone he met insisted on paying what he owed him. One man wiped out a debt of ten years' standing. On his return to his office he found a load of hay, fifteen bushels of corn, ten bushels of potatoes, a cord of wood and a barrel of turnips that had been brought in. All the country editors are now trying to borrow Winchester.—Kansas City Journal.

The Right to Work.

Judge Stafford, of the Equity court in Washington, D. C., in an opinion expressed in a union-labor case the other day, condensed a whole volume of wisdom in these words: "There is something more important than fair wages, and that is the right to work for any wages the workman is willing to accept. There is something more important than an eight-hour day, and that is a free day. Any enhancement of wages, any lessening of the hours of labor, any improvement in the condition of employment, would be too dearly bought by the surrender of the smallest fraction of individual liberty under the law. Workmen themselves are the last men in the world who should willingly suffer the loss of such a right." These truths are, or should be, self-evident to every man who has the capacity for thinking clearly and seeing straight. To hold them, and to enforce them when necessary, is not to act the part of an enemy to the workman but the part of his best friend.—"Leslie's Weekly."

It is easy for a man to behave after he breaks into the has-been class.

He is a mean man who refuses to give praise where it is due.

Men are living conundrums that keep their wives constantly guessing. Some authors' originality is due to their persistency in misquoting others.

May we remark that the man who sells parasols is engaged in a shady business.

You'll never acquire popularity by telling your neighbors how to do things.

In times of peace the wise nation makes strenuous preparations for more peace.

Anyway, a woman is always grateful to the man who gives her a chance to refuse him.—Chicago News.

Considering the general outlook over the country, an average crop of staple products may be expected this year from present prospects. Farmers have been making money hand over hand during the last ten years, and this year promises to be one of the banner years.

Not the Kind he Wanted.—A smart young fellow called out to a farmer who was sowing seed in his field, "Well done, old fellow, you sow; I reap the fruits." "Maybe you will," said the farmer, "for I'm sowing hemp."—Harper's Weekly.

It's a wise son who knows when to ask his father for money.

Did you ever hear the story of the merchant who put up a blackboard in his store and requested his customers to write their names on it and tell what they were doing for humanity, asks "Chat." A lawyer wrote opposite his name, "I plead for all." A doctor wrote, "I prescribe for all." The old farmer studied a while and then wrote, in large firm letters, "I feed all." Yes, and the farmer gets paid for this feeding, the cost of which is many, many times greater than the amount collected by all the doctors and lawyers put together. This great hoard of riches lies in the farmer's bank subject to your order. The size of your draw depends entirely upon the convincing qualities of your advertisement, and the paper through which you issue your draft.

A sheep with a wooden leg is a curiosity at the farm of Ira Quaintance. Early this year the sheep was struck by lightning, its foot and part of the leg being torn off. As the animal was a valuable one, Quaintance concluded to try an artificial limb. He covered it with wool, and so well does the sheep use it that people would not detect the difference except for a slight limp.

Cholly—"Bah, Jove, y' know, Miss Savvam said I looked like an extremely clevah man." Dolly—"Did she say who the clevah man was?"—Cleveland "Ledger."

Mere Plum.—"Well, by thunder, madam, I assure you were you Eve and I Adam—I would permit myself to be tempted by a mere plum."

AN AWFUL SUFFERER.

If there is any disease which is awful in its effects upon the sufferer, that disease is Asthma. Suffocating, gasping for air, and sitting up, perhaps for weeks, in an agony of despair, weary, worn and helpless, such is the life of one who is afflicted with Asthma. An explorer on the Congo river, in Darkest Africa, discovered the wonderful Kola Plant, which has proved an unfailing cure for Asthma, Hay-fever, and allied spasmodic diseases. So sure are the importers of Kola of the fact that it cannot fail to cure, that they are sending out large trial cases free, to any sufferer from Asthma or Hay-fever who makes the request. Address Kola Importing Co., 171 McMasters Building, Cincinnati, O., and they will send you a Large Trial Case free, by mail, and prepaid.



FRUIT EVAPORATORS

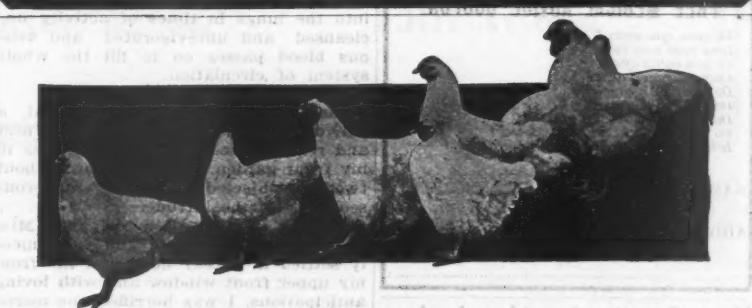
FOR HOME USE OR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

Green's Improved Parers Corers and Slicers.

Send for Descriptive Circulars and Prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

IMPLEMENT DEPT.



PULLETS AND COCKERELS FOR BREEDING. Eggs for Hatching, now ready for delivery. Now is the time to order. We are breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. We have taken many prizes for our superior birds.

Prices of eggs: \$1 to \$2 per dozen for any of above breeds. Price of birds, \$2 to \$5 each. Write for particulars to

Poultry Dept. of Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



The children's friend—

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

Drives out blood impurities. Makes strong nerves and muscles. Gives tone, vitality and snap.

Get it from your druggist

TRY IT FREE

Don't let your
PILES

grow into the dreaded fistula and cancer, but write today for this wonderful

new 3-Fold Treatment which is curing thousands.

Return mail will bring you free to try our complete new 3-fold absorption cure for Piles, Ulcer, Fissure, Prolapse, Tumors, Constipation and all rectal troubles. If you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send us One Dollar. If not, we accept your word, and you are under no obligations whatever. You decide, after a thorough trial. Dr. Van Vleck's 3-Fold Treatment is curing cases of even 30 and 40 years standing, as well as all the earlier stages. We have thousands of letters to prove our claims. Act now and spare yourself perhaps the most intense suffering. Our 3-Fold Treatment cures to stay cured, because it is constitutional as well as local, removing the underlying causes, and we want every sufferer to try it at our expense. Our valuable New Pile Book (in colors) comes free with the trial treatment, all in plain package. Send no money—only your address—to Dr. Van Vleck Co., 879 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Summer Catarrh Dangerous

FREE ADVICE ON ITS CURE.



Don't deceive yourself about Summer Catarrh! Don't make the mistake of thinking it only a stubborn, sneezing, nose discharging, summer head cold that will be over in a little while. It's the most dangerous form of Catarrh because it's the most deceptive. The very fact that it troubles you at all in warm weather proves that it's deep-seated Catarrh of the worst kind. Take it in hand NOW, for what seems a harmless ailment to-day may be a terribly dangerous one by winter. Remember, neglected summer Catarrh too often brings on the diseased and weakened condition that is the forerunner of Consumption.

Learn at once, without it costing you a cent, how to cure your Catarrh. Write to-day to Catarrh Specialist Sproule, the eminent authority on the cure of Catarrh. This famous specialist will make

NO CHARGE WHATEVER

for sending you a careful diagnosis of your case and telling you just what to do for it. Accept this generous offer. Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address on the dotted lines, cut out the coupon and mail it to Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 11 to 15 Trade Building, Boston.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON.

Do your eyes water?
Does your nose run?
Do you sneeze often?
Does your head ache?
Do you have a cough?
Do you have to spit often?
Do you feel "all stuffed up"?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?

NAME

ADDRESS

You Are to be the Judge

You are to be the one to say whether it is or whether it isn't, whether they are right or wrong, whether you will or you won't. Read about it on page 2 of cover.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCER CURED

Dr. B. F. Bye's Oils for cancers and tumors are a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done. Gives instant relief from pain. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.

Dr. B. F. BYE, 300 N. 111 St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TAPE-WORM EXPULSED ALIVE. Send 10¢ for booklet. **\$8 Paid** Per 100 for Distribution Summaries of Washington and Seattle, stamp. A. W. S. Co., 77, Chicago, N. Y.



GOOD MORNING

Day dawns, and bids the blushing sky
"Good morning!"
The flute-voiced birds take up the cry:
"Good morning!"
And nearer home, beneath the eaves,
The gnarled old maple's tender leaves
That shivered in the midnight rain,
Now whisper at my window pane:
"Good morning!"

The genial sun peeps o'er the hill
And laughs across my window sill,
Eyes quiver under sleepy lids—
This is the King himself who bids
"Good morning!"
I rise and open the window wide.
The sun-kissed breezes charge and ride
Straight through the breach in merry rout,
And scale the walls and fairly shout:
"Good morning!"

—T. A. Daly in Philadelphia "Catholic Standard."

Ants Live on Lice.—In their migrations from plant to plant the lice are often aided by their foster-mothers, the ants, for many species are carefully cared for and guarded by the ever diligent ants. A peculiar sweetish liquid, called "honey dew," is secreted by the aphides, of which the ants are extremely fond. To secure this they herd the aphides, much as if they were little green cattle. Frequently an ant may be seen tapping an aphid with her antennae, upon which a drop of the honey dew is exuded and quickly lapped up. Thus, the ants are probably entirely responsible for carrying the young aphides which affect the strawberry roots in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and elsewhere, from the foliage down to the roots, and for carrying them from plant to plant as the plants wither from their injury. The melon louse is similarly carried by the ants from hill to hill. But most remarkable of all is the case of the corn-root aphid, which lays its eggs in ants' nests in the fall, where they are carefully guarded all winter, and in the spring the young aphides are carried by the ants to the roots of their favorite food plants.—E. D. Sanderson in April Garden Magazine.

The sleep of hibernation is a very different matter from the sleep of repose. If it be complete, respiration can no longer be detected. A torpid bat when disturbed will heave a sigh or two, and being left alone, again to all appearances ceases to breathe.

Submerged in water of a temperature slightly higher than his own, the hedgehog not only continues to live, but appears to suffer neither inconvenience nor harm. Enclosed in an air-tight receptacle, his atmosphere undergoes a change so slight that it cannot be imputed to breathing. But circulation does not cease. As respiration diminishes the irritability of the muscles of the heart increases, and thus, without the stimulus of oxygen, although much more slowly, the heart continues to beat. In the absence of the fresh air drawn into the lungs in times of activity uncleaned and unrevigorated and venous blood passes on to fill the whole system of circulation.

Last spring, to our great delight, a pair of robins determined to build a nest and rear a brood in one of the trees in my front garden. The sparrows, about twenty, objected and gave numerous scoldings to the intruders.

A week of two after Mr. and Mrs. Robin finished building and were nicely settled in a cosy home not far from my upper front window and with loving anticipations, I was horrified one morning to notice that several sparrows were busy picking away the straw and mud composing the underneath part of Robin's home. It seemed a clear case of piracy without one redeeming feature; the robins thought so too. They darted at the sparrows and made their lives a burden. What was my delight to find the third day that Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow had excavated a nice place for a nest in the basement of Robin's nest and were proceeding to furnish same for housekeeping.

A ton of dead flies was the strange cargo a vessel from Brazil unloaded at the London docks. Dead flies are admirable food for chicken, birds in captivity and captive fishes. But there being no flies to speak of in England those in search of this delicacy for their animals have to send to Brazil, where there are flies on everything. The river Amazon abounds with flies. Brazilians float down the stream in boats and scoop in millions of the flies which circle in dense clouds just above the water's edge. The flies

are killed, dried thoroughly in the sun and packed in bags. They are then shipped.

Dead flies constitute one of the richest of foods for animals. For chickens the flies are mixed with other ingredients, such as millet and corn. By themselves the flies are too rich, but their power of nourishment is so great that a small quantity of them has a most beneficial effect. Two years ago the Brazilian government stopped the exportation, being afraid that the fish in the river would suffer by being deprived of this fly-food. But the prohibition has been removed. Formerly dead flies sold at ten cents a pound, but the demand has grown and the supply so lessened that thirty cents a pound is charged. One ton of flies fills a large room, as there are only fifteen pounds of flies to a bushel.

Curious Animals of Borneo.—The most beautiful, as well as the most varied of all the animals of this region are the squirrels. In size they vary from tiny creatures, scarcely larger than a mouse, to animals weighing five or six pounds, with great bushy tails almost two feet in length. In color we find some of a somber gray, not unlike the squirrel of our parks, and others with the most gorgeous of markings in red, white, black or silvery gray, blended in almost every combination of which nature could conceive—black backs, white flanks, red bellies; gray cheeks, combined with black and white bodies; red cheeks, with black and gray bodies, and an endless variety of others.

Other mammals of interest are the pigmy deer, scarcely larger than a fox terrier dog; tailless lemurs, with beautiful silky fur, and others with great protruding eyes half as large as their heads and long frog-like toes; a sort of armadillo with his coat of mail composed of scales like those of a fish; tree shrews, which look like squirrels, but which zoologists say are related to the moles; as well as otter, civets, a young wild cat and a red mongoose.

Freak Fishes.—"A peculiar species of fish which I ran across in Asia, and which is also found in the Philippines, where it is called the terebog, is the ophiocephalus. This fish has a hollow cavity in its head, and can live for some time out of water. Jugglers both in India and China exhibit these fishes walking on the land.

"I have seen them carried alive in pails in China, slices being cut from them for sale as desired. As long as the fish retains life the steaks taken from it fetch a high price, but as soon as death ensues the remainder has little value.

"I once made a collection of flying fishes for one of the German museums. Many people have a belief, which was also shared by scientists for many years, that the flight of these fishes was nothing but a prolonged leap. Later investigations have shown that the fish really does fly. The only thing that prevents it from making a longer flight than it does—about 1,000 yards—is the drying and consequent stiffening of the membrane of the wings.

"A more curious freak of nature is a very small crustacean, found in the Black sea, which is able to fly, the only known instance in natural history where an invertebrate does so. It was first discovered by Dr. Ostroff, a scientist, while cruising in Black Sea some years ago.

"They have no wings, but to their claws are attached long, downy hairs, and from the tips of their tails hang furry tufts, which look like feathers. After getting up speed under water, they suddenly shoot into the air and glide over the waves like swallows, only to plunge into the sea again, their downy hair and feathers appendages acting as the wings of an aeroplane.

Live Forever Rose All Gone.

Green's Fruit Grower offered this hardy rose as a premium, and thousands of our subscribers sent for it. We have filled all requests for this rose, by mail, post paid, until May 10th, when the supply was exhausted, and the season for planting had past. All orders received after May 10th for these rose bushes will be held over until next spring. Therefore, if you sent us your subscription after May 10th do not expect the rose bushes at present, and do not write asking about them, as this explains all.

The poor we have always with us—especially poor excuses.



"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Sometimes the slow hoss gits home fust.

It takes patience tew fish, an' some-thin' more tew ketch 'em.

Watermelons grow on moonlight nights—ef they ain't took 'fore mornin'.

Don't never a caount yewr chickens till they hev got by the 'pip' age.

Fire-water is all right in its place, but its place is on a fire.

The under dorg may git the symperthy, but what's thet compared tew a good lickin'?

There is a time fur dignerty, but never a time fur sarcasm.

A loose character will git intew a tight place sooner or later.

Some people couldn't git ahead ef they didn't push someone else behind.

Ef wishes wuz hosses they'd be skeerd uv autermobiles jest the same.

Ev'ry dorg hez his day, an' some uv 'em have more than they orter.

It's all right tur give people credit, but they shouldn't keep it tew long.

Ef they wuz less writ about farmin' perhaps more people would make farm-in' pay.

Some people look fur a job with their eyes shet an' their ears stopped up.

When an ol' cat gits her back up it's high time fur other things tur back daown.

The steppin' stuns in front uv a sawlwn are hard tew climb ef yew keep at it.

Bein' a good or a bad writer hain't much tur dew with a man's makin' his mark.

Be keeful uv other people's property an' yew stan' a good chance uv hev'n' more uv yewr own.

Chickens gen'ly come home tur roost ef the next door neighbor don't git 'em inside his dinner kittle.

Don't live so clus tur Natur' thet yew hev any objections tew usin' plenty uv soap an' water.

He who ain't willin' tew paddle his own canoe orter be made tur swim with his feet tied.

A bad penny allus returns, but a bad penny hez nothin' t' dew with a horrid book or an umbrella.

When yew begin tew think yew know it all it's high time the schoolmaster put yew on the dunce-block.

"Keep in the middle uv the road" is good advice tew foller sence the invention uv the autermobile, an' by gum, 'tain't altergether safe on the sidewalk!

The wummun who rocks the cradle is the one who rules the world, but the man who rocks the boat is the dum'dest fool outside uv a padded cell.

Ef people would on'y give the devil his due he'd be so all-fired busy he wouldn't be able tew git in any more mischief fur quite a long spell.

The first horse originated in America. Its skeleton, turned to stone, has just been discovered in Wyoming. The museum's latest discovery is of the greatest importance, not only because it will make these records complete, but also because it may lead to the verification of the theory that the horse originated in this country.



ings.
 Grower by
 its home
 an' some-
 moonlight
 e mornin'.
 r chickens
 age.
 its place,
 e symper-
 tew a good
 erty, but
 ew a tight
 ahead of
 se behind.
 they'd be
 he same.
 ' some uv
 r.
 ple credit,
 ew long.
 ut farmin'
 ake farm-
 with their
 oed up.
 ack up it's
 tur back
 v a salewa
 eep at it.
 tter hain't
 makin' his
 s property
 uv hevin'
 e tur roost
 n't git 'em
 ' thet yew
 plenty uv
 paddle his
 swim with
 but a bad
 h a horrid
 yew know
 hoolmaster
 e road" is
 the inven-
 ' by gum,
 e sidewalk!
 e cradle is
 ut the man
 m'dest fool
 the devil
 busy he
 any more
 ell.
 n America.
 e, has just
 The mu-
 the great-
 use it will
 e, but also
 verification
 originated

Cer
have
in Pr
of tr
The
how
she is
her v
ingto
Chi
Chee
action
heave
blood
but c
you c
mind
Of
a far
dity.
er to
conso
aid.
"A
taste
of a
stone
unbr
"I
good
path
God,
grain

To South Dakota

The Land of Bread and Butter

SOUTH DAKOTA IS LONG ON WEALTH AND SHORT ON PEOPLE.

To-day it presents the best opportunities in America for those who want to get ahead on the Highway to Independence. More than 47,000,000 bushels of corn, more than 47,000,000 bushels of wheat, live stock to the value of \$41,000,000, hay to the value of \$12,000,000, and products of the mines above \$12,000,000, were some of the returns from South Dakota for 1905. With a population of only 450,000, and the annual production of new wealth above \$166,000,000, it can be readily understood why South Dakota people are prosperous and happy. The outlook for 1906 crops is the best South Dakota has ever known.

Why don't you go there and investigate the openings along the new lines of this railway for yourself?

From Chicago, and from many other points in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, direct service to South Dakota is offered via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Its main lines and branch lines fairly gridiron the rich agricultural and stock country of South Dakota. Its mileage in South Dakota is more than 1,200 miles, and by the building of extensions is being rapidly increased.

A NEW LINE IS NOW BEING BUILT from Chamberlain, S. D., to Rapid City, S. D., through Lyman, Stanley and Pennington Counties. Some of the best opportunities for success are along these new lines. The railway company has no farm lands for sale or rent. If you are interested, it is worth while to write to-day for a new book on South Dakota. It will be sent free by return mail.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent,

CHICAGO

Certainly it is Heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.—Bacon's "Essay upon Truth." The test of a woman's power is not how exclusively you think of her when she is there, but how often you think of her when she is not there.—Alice Wellington Rollins.

Chide your soul little, cheer it much. Cheer it with thoughts and words and actions of a wise, humane, noble and heavenly sort. Fret not against nor brood over the limitations of your lot, but consider its divine possibilities. What you can do, let that have your heart and mind and strength.—Nicholas E. Boyd.

Of all teachings, that which presents a far distant God is the nearest to absurdity. Either there is none, or He is nearer to every one of us than our nearest consciousness of self.—George MacDonald.

"As a graceful mosaic is made by the tasteful inlaying and cementing together of an almost infinite number of little stones, so is a saintly life made up of an unbroken chain of small acts of virtue."

"I believe in a spade and an acre of good ground. Whoso cuts a straight path to his own living by the help of God, in the sun and rain and sprouting grain, seems to me a universal working

man. He solves the problem of life, not for one but for all men of sound body."—Emerson.

"But since we live in an epoch of change and too, probably, of revolution, and thoughts which are not to be put aside are in the minds of all men capable of thought, I am obliged to affirm the one principle which can and in the end will close all epochs of revolution—that each man shall possess the ground he can use and no more."—Ruskin.

"Ye may boast o' yer democracy or any ither 'cracy, or any kind o' poleetical rubbish; but the reason why your laboring folk are so happy is that ye have a vast deal o' land for a verra few people."—Carlyle.

The day is coming when the great ship of the world, guided by the hand of the Son of God, shall float out of the clouds and storms, out of the shadows and conflicts, into the perfect light of love, and God shall be all in all. The tide that bears the world to that glorious end is the sovereignty of God.—H. Van Dyke.

A Christian must not, cannot, dare not, be a pessimist, for in this ever increasing flood of immigration, we have our peril as well as our opportunity.—Dr. F. H. Sheets.

Let us do all the business we can. If we can't be a lighthouse, let us be a

candle. Some one has said, "I can't be anything more than a farthing rushlight." Well, if you can't be more, be that; that is well enough. Be all you can. What makes the Dead Sea dead? Because it is all the time receiving and never giving out anything.—D. L. Moody.

Blessed are they who have the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all, the power of going out of one's self, and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another.—Thomas Hughes.

To be beaten but not broken; to be victorious but not vainglorious; to strive and contend for the prize, and to win it honestly or lose it cheerfully; to use every power in the race, and yet never to wrest an undue advantage or win an unlawful mastery; verily, in all this there is training and testing of character which searches it to the very roots, and this is a result which is worth all that it costs us.—Bishop Henry C. Potter.

Loyalty to Christ means carrying forward in our century the work He began in His; not only worshipping Him on our knees, but working with Him on our feet.—Charles H. Parkhurst.

Look to the east, the dawning of the glory is near. Your Guide is good com-

pany and knoweth all the miles and the ups and downs in the way.—Samuel Rutherford.

Most of us are wonderful economists when it comes to making a little goodness go a long way. We hate to waste it when we know it will not be appreciated.

"We grow strong by duties performed. We grow morally and spiritually weak by duties neglected."

Everything we receive from the hand of God is intended to be good for us. We do well to count over our mercies anew and get a new estimate of their value, for by so doing alone can we come to any proper conception of God's attitude toward us, and by it be led to become truly thankful to God the Giver.—Interior.

I have come to think that courage is the great quality. It must rest on faith of course; for few of us could be courageous if we stood alone. It is fed by hope and it lives by love. But somehow it is the fine flower in this troubled life of all these high qualities.—Congregation- alist.

"The gold in the quartz is valuable, but the gold purified by fire is more valuable." The ordeal of suffering makes the good more beautiful. It is the smelting of the ore.



DR. F. G. CURTS,
The Great Eye and Ear Specialist.

EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Tells of a Method by which People From Every State in the Union as well as Canada were Cured of Chronic Eye and Ear Troubles at Their Own Homes by Mild Medicines.

Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors, but they wrote for this book, followed its advice, and to-day are cured.

BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS PREVENTED AND CURED.

This book is written by Dr. F. G. Curtis, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist. Tells how all diseases and defects of the eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scum, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by the patient in their own home. No necessity of seeing a doctor and no interference with daily duties. Tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. Tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness).

This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curtis, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients. The Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for an Eye or Ear trouble.

CROSS-EYES STRAIGHTENED IN TWO MINUTES.

\$500 will be paid by Dr. Curtis for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform. No need of persons afflicted with this humiliating deformity to go through life in this condition.

NAMES OF SOME PATIENTS CURED

Of Eye or Ear Troubles by the Mild Medicine Method Described in This Book.

CURED OF DEAFNESS.—H. Rosendoetter, R. F. D. 34, Florissant Sta., Mo.; Henry R. Warren, 36 Fenn St., Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Sally Brown, Micro, N. C.; J. D. Mashburn, Orus, Ga.; Rev. P. C. Newell, Oil Center, Ky.; Chas. Frank, 350 Ash St., Argentine, Kas.; Mrs. R. T. Edmiston, Sherman, Tex.; Mr. Matt Fehnel, Plainville, Kas.; N. K. Van Noy, Big Timber, Mont.; Mrs. W. F. Tower, Delavan, Wis.

CURED OF CROSS-EYES.—Harry McCauley, 1603 Ritzer St., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Blaine, Pratt, Kans.; Miss Pearl Columbia, Glasco, Kans.; E. J. Connery, Quincy, Ill.; James Hollis, Liberty, Mo.; J. M. Stalvers, Stalvers, S. C.

CURED OF OPTIC NERVE TROUBLE.—Mrs. R. C. Doolittle, Sabatha, Kas.; Mrs. Sarah K. Shaw, Fishing Creek, N. J.; Mrs. J. E. Scobey, 704 West 11th, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Maud Pittman, Ottawa, Kas.; Mrs. R. B. Gibbs, Morrill, Kas.; Chas. C. Edwards, Wellsboro, Pa.

CURED OF CATARACT.—Mrs. John L. Harlan, 117 Colborne, St., Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Ohler, Golden City, Mo.; Mrs. Sarah E. Apple, R. F. D. 1, Covington, O.; M. M. Pullen, Evergreen, Ala.; Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, 407 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora Nevins, Cayuga, Ind.

CURED OF CHRONIC GRANULATED LIDS.—Dr. S. G. Wright, Connellsville, Mo.; J. T. Sprouse, Denton, Tex.; Mrs. Jas. L. Harmon, Baxter Springs, Kas.; Alfred N. Bailey, Reisterstown, Md.; Miss Belle Bevier, R. F. D. 3, Shelby, O.; Miss Emma Tangner, Dock, Minn.; Harry Wilson, Pomona, Kas.

Dr. Curtis makes the following statement to the readers of this paper: "My entire professional life has been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. I have probably treated more cases and been more successful than any other living doctor. The larger portion of my patients I have never seen. By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method, I am able to treat my patients as successfully as though they were to come to my office. I believe that any person having any Eye or Ear trouble should read my book, which I will gladly send free to any afflicted one. It will show how easy it is to regain perfect sight and perfect hearing. No matter how serious your affliction—no matter what other treatments you have tried—no matter what other doctors may have told you—write for my book; it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you can be cured at your own home.

In writing please mention this paper. Address

DR. F. G. CURTS, 141 GUMBEL BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.



GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION



**SIMPSON
EDDYSTONE
PRINTS**

**Simpson - Eddystone
Black & Whites**

Surprising what beautiful dresses can be made from these economical fabrics. Their fadeless color, durable material and artistic designs have given them the reputation "Prints of Quality."

Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites.

Three generations of Simpsons
have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

A YEAR'S FREE TRIAL FREIGHT PAID

The stove you select is sent on a year's approval, safe delivery guaranteed, freight prepaid, choice of latest designs and appliances, handsomely ornamented, highly polished, ready to put in your home. There is no doubt about these stoves being perfectly satisfactory, for they are well known by one of the oldest trade-marks among high-grade stoves. There are no better stoves or more economic prices than the

GOLD COIN stoves
at Wholesale Prices

Sent directly from our factory at exactly dealer's cost which saves you \$5 to \$35 on a stove, and if at any time within a year it isn't perfectly satisfactory to you we will return your money and take the stove back. There is no offer made anywhere else to equal this for a standard trade-marked stove of such high grade. First, Write for Our ILLUSTRATED STOVE BOOK—Free
It shows a full line of Ranges and Heating Stoves.

Select style and price you prefer and learn all about the stoves before you order. Write now to
THE GOLD COIN STOVE CO., 19 Oak St., Troy, N. Y. (Successor to Bussey & McLeod, Est. 1880)



Our Oven Thermometers Make Good Baking Easy.

Our patent grate free

Boy's Hunting Rifle FREE!

This is a genuine HAMILTON TAKE-DOWN HUNTING RIFLE. Shoots long and short 22-calibre cartridges; will kill at 100 yards. It has black walnut stock, steel barrel with rifled brass inner tube, steel frame, peep sights, lever action, automatic shell extractor. Very latest model and perfect in every way. We give it free for selling only 30 packages of BLUINE at 2 cents a package. Send us your name and address. We trust you. Return our \$3.00 after the sale of our BLUINE and we will send the rifle at once. Address
BLUINE MANUFACTURING CO., 742 MILL STREET, CONCORD JUNCTION, MASS.



Let Me Prove to You, at My Expense That a CHATHAM Fanning Mill Makes Your Grain Crop Worth More Money

To prove that the Chatham Fanning Mill will get you full value for every sound kernel of grain you raise, we will allow you to use one a month FREE.

Send at once for our little book "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind." We will forward it by return mail, postpaid, and quote you a special price on a Chatham Fanning Mill.

Then—when you are through wondering how we can sell so good a machine for so little money—send us an order for a FREE test.

We will ship you a Mill, all charges prepaid, and you can use it a month on your own farm to see what it will do.

And, if you are not thoroughly convinced that it is exactly as represented, you can send it back at our expense, and the test won't cost you anything.

We have had 25 years experience making Fanning Mills and own two of the largest factories in America.

Our offer is made in good faith and any Commercial Agency or any Bank in Detroit will tell you of our responsibility.

Send at once for our liberal proposition and get a Chatham Fanning Mill to saving for you as quickly as possible.

It will grade all your grain so you can get "first price" for it.

It will take all the chaff, weed-seed and if you live west of the Mississippi, write Topeka Office; if east, write Detroit, Mich.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd.
Box 341, TOPEKA, KAS. 341 Wesson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

withered kernels out of your grain. It will take cockle out of wheat, separate oats from wheat or any one kind of grain from all others.

If you own a Chatham Fanning Mill, you can sell seed-grain to other people instead of buying it yourself.

With "A Chatham" you can clean Corn, Rye, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Rice, Peas, Beans, Kaffir Corn, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Alfalfa, Grass Seed, Cotton Seed, Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Orchard Grass, Rape, Rye Grass and everything of this kind.

You do not get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if your seed-grain is cleaned with a Chatham Fanning Mill.

But we haven't room here to tell you more about this mill that every farmer should own.

Send for our book at once and get the whole story with our FREE trial offer.

Let us tell you the many different ways a Chatham Fanning Mill puts dollars into your pocket. We ship from one of our nearest branch warehouses. We have one in all leading trade centers in the different states. This gives prompt delivery. Write us today.

FREE



FREE

SOLO ACCORDION

a full-voiced musical instrument, beautiful in tone and appearance, and suitable for furnishing music for entertainments, dances, etc. It is a very popular instrument and brings a high price in all the stores. We give it away absolutely free for selling only two dozen pieces of our exclusively designed, swell jewelry. Nobody will refuse to buy of you, as our jewelry is genuine gold plate and the best people wear our goods. Sell the jewelry at 10 cents a piece and return our \$2.40, and we will send the Accordion at once and guarantee satisfaction. This is not a cheap toy. It is a perfect instrument with ten keys, two stops, double bellows, ebonized case and nickel-plated valves and trimmings. You will be delighted with it and with our goods. Write to-day. Address

FRIEND SUPPLY CO.
DEPT. S-407 BOSTON, MASS.

WE WANT NAMES.

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES, in beautiful colors, size 15 x 20 inches. Address, THE RURAL HOME, 22 North William St., New York, N. Y.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.



"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Dyspepsia covers a multertewd uv bad temper.

Better the day the better the night follerin'.

All specked fruit wuz good at one time.

A good many people git hot tryin' tew keep cool.

Ev'ryone knows a conceited man, an' knowin' him, despise him.

Some people never hev any spilt' milk tew cry over.

Don't never strike back, but ef yew dew, make it caount.

Speak ill uv nobuddy, an' don't listen when others are dewin' it.

Love may be blind, but they's most allus a cure fur it comin'.

Seem' is believin' in some things, but not in the gold brick game.

Keepin' good time with yewr foot is no sign that yew are a good musician.

He who doesn't see the sun rise doesn't rise tew his own great posserbillities.

It's hard work tew cover up yewr tracks when yew zig-zag home late at night.

When a country girl can't drive a hoss it's becuz she never hed many chances tew try.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stuns nur should they provoke their neighbors intew dewin' it.

It's no wonder nobuddy wants tew be the under crust sence that is the part thet's gen'ly left.

Why should yew git excited when a man calls yew a liar? Yew know mighty well yew don't believe it.

Look afore yew leap; an' remember it's allus well tew take another look tew see haow fur yew've leapt.

They's a good many grades uv the simple life an' most ev'rybuddy is tryin' tew live the upper one.

Ef spring lingers in the lap uv winter it on'y goes tew show that she's very nice tew hold.

Ez a rule them who critterize the most are them ez never hed a chance tew stumble in the same spot.

A small beer may be better than a big one, but one thet yew can't see at all is better than either one.

Some men are willin' tew meet a neighbor ha'f way ef they know he's got a ha'f-dollar fur 'em in his pocket.

When a doctor comes intew the sick room good natured the average pusson thinks right away he ain't very much interested in the case.

They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak.—Lowell.

No cord, nor cable, can so forcibly draw or hold so fast as love can do with a twined thread.—Burton.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—These three alone lead life to sovereign power.—Tennyson.

SHOTGUN SHELLS FREE.

AS A GUARANTEE that our smokeless powder, loaded 12, 16 and 10-gauge shotgun shells are the HIGHEST GRADE MADE IN THE WORLD, and will shoot stronger, kill farther, make better pattern and penetration, give less smoke and recoil, and give better satisfaction in every way than any other shotgun shells made, although our special prices are about one-half what others charge. We make this great free offer: one full large size box of

WE WILL GIVE ANYBODY shotgun shells FREE TO TRY. **OUR SPECIAL PRICE** for smokeless shells is 39 cents per box of 25; \$7.25 for a full case of 500; much less than others charge for black powder shells, about one-half what others charge for smokeless shells that will not compare with ours.

FOR OUR BIG FREE BOX TRIAL OFFER, and for our inside prices, on a postal card or in a letter to us simply say, "SEND ME YOUR AMMUNITION OFFER," and the great offer will go to you by return mail, postpaid, together with our new Sporting Goods Catalogue, showing metallic rifle and revolver cartridges at 19 cents per 100; \$5.00 revolvers for \$2.69; \$5.00 rifles for \$1.89; \$5.00 breech loading shotguns for \$2.25; \$25.00 double barreled hammerless shotguns for \$9.95. Don't pay three prices. Write for our ammunition offer today. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO**

TOP MARKET PRICES

For Fruits, Produce, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Nuts, Hay, Straw, etc., we control a market that pays best prices. Our business is conducted on a strictly commission basis, remittances made daily. Our facilities are the best that money and experience can provide. Send to-day for our free, illustrated booklet giving full information and references.
F. H. KEELER & CO.,
104 Murray St., New York

FREE



GOLD WATCH FREE
AND RING FREE

An American Movement Watch with Solid Gold-Plated case, warranted to keep correct time; equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch, warranted for 25 years; also a Gold-Filled Ring, set with a Sparkling Gem, are given free to any one for selling only 20 Jewelry Novelties at 10 cents each. Send name and address for Jewelry. When sold, send us the \$2 and we send you the Gold Watch and Ring, Write today. Address
EAGLE WATCH COMPANY,
Dept. 36 East Boston, Mass.



FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon coiled wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalogue shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. It's free. Buy direct. Write today
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 100 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME!
AGENTS WANTED for agreeable work selling our monuments and headstones. Devote part or whole time. You can save your friends money. Write for our liberal offer. Moore Monument Co. Dept. 32, Sterling, Ill.

I Can Sell Your Real Estate or Business
NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED
Properties and Business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

If You Want to Buy
any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere, at any price, write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.
DAVID P. TAFF,
THE LAND MAN,
415 KANSAS AVENUE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GINSENG culture is the "Only Way" to make big money on little capital. One acre is worth \$25,000, and yields more Revenue than a 100-acre farm with one-tenth the work. My natural method of culture and Co-operative Plan enables you to take life easy and live in comfort on the large income from a small garden. Write to-day. **T. H. SUTTON,** 800 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Whitehouse Patent Knockdown Apple Barrels
Apple growers should buy direct from us and save dealer's profits. Our standard size knockdown apple barrel has no superior and is cheaper when sold direct to consumer.
Any boy can set them up with a little practice. No heating or trussing required, and can be put up a great deal quicker than the ordinary barrel.
Try a sample carload. Can ship anywhere.
Address **WHITEHOUSE BARREL CO.,**
Factory—Nashville, Tenn. Columbia, Tennessee.

A 1 CENT STAMP will bring you my cigar catalogue giving wholesale prices and cuts of 17 brands of Fine Cigars from \$1.85 per 100 up.
PERRY CIGAR WORKS, BELFAST, MAINE.

Pluck wins.
It always wins.
Tho' days be slow, and nights be dark
Twixt days that come and go,
Still pluck will win.
Its average is sure.
He gains the prize who can the most endure,
Who faces issues—he who never shirks,
Who waits, watches, and always works.

Mutual Admiration.—"A man told me the other day that I looked like you."
"Where is he? I would like to punch him."
"I killed him."—Life.

The best policy is paid-up life insurance.
A dollar in hand is worth two loaned to a friend.